THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

No. II.

### THE PRINCIPLE SEEN IN ITS ELEMENTS.

WILLINGHOOD! There is a charm in the idea represented by this term which few discern, and none, perhaps, thoroughly appreciate. Of the external modes of its manifestation we most of us know something. The drapery thrown around it, the outline of its figure, its features, its countenance, even the sunlight of its glorious expression, are to many minds familiar things—things upon which they have looked, and, looking, have reverently loved. But the spirit, of which these are, after all, but a rude embodiment—the essential soul of willinghood—who has conversed with it? Were it possible to commune with this idea—so vividly to see, so intimately to know, so heartily to sympathise with it, as to mingle with it and be as one—could we, by any kind of mental transmigration, quit the environment of thoughts and feelings which our inner self has gradually evolved, and which it is ever destined to inhabit, and become so entirely identified with the spirit of this idea as to observe all outward things, all outward relationships, organisations, institutions, just as they are reflected by it—or might we, by resolute abstraction, get so near to its centre as to command its entire range of vision—we should probably have hit upon the secret in the light of which all the haziness which now enwraps the moral administration of God, and, with it, all the hesitation of our hearts to submit to it, would vanish as a morning cloud. Such perfect intuition we may sigh for, but, alas! in vain. We must be content with such approaches to it as our deficiencies and infirmities will permit—comforting ourselves, moreover, with the belief that yearnings after the unattainable, although they can never come up with their object, may, to an indefinite extent, impel us towards it.

Willinghood in the maintenance and extension of spiritual instrumentalities is too generally mistaken for an ultimate principle. It is no such thing. It is but a single mode, and that far from the highest, of its manifestation. Voluntary contributions for religious purposes, as contradistinguished from compulsory exactions, is one of the forms, it is true, in which willinghood exhibits itself. But he who sees no more of Christian willinghood than may be thus exemplified, has scarcely got beyond "the weak and beggarly elements" of the subject. And it is because men have so commonly stopped short at this point, that the theme is usually found to be so devoid of interest, so wanting in true dignity. No doctrine, however intrinsically important, the sole known terminus of which is pay—no system which is believed, whether rightly or wrongly, to point exclusively at the disbursement of money—no arguments, however cogent, nor eloquence, however moving, which go direct, even for the best purposes, to the pocket, and no further, can succeed in firing human souls with enthusiasm. Their music of sublime discourse is interrupted by the tinkle of coin. Their fragrance is dashed with a smell of earth. They are as flowery paths leading to a workhouse. They are as letters all poetry with postscripts all pence—glorious introductions to inglorious results—stately avenues to a paltry hut—"in the name of the prophet—figs."

But, in truth, willinghood is something more than this single, and, as it were, incidental exhibition of it, would lead us to surmise. We must beware of confounding a practical inference with the principle from which it is drawn. The system of supporting Christian institutions by voluntary contributions, is only a subordinate branch from the parent stem. Willinghood is just another term for *manhood*, rightly understood. Affectionate service—intellectual, active, or pecuniary—rendered to one's own conscience, is a somewhat nearer approach to the primary idea. Man in his religious mood, and having to do with religious things, entering the court of his own judgment, asserting his own individuality, weighing evidence, hearing arguments and appeals, pronouncing decisions, and issuing mandates to his own passions and desires—man, claiming his proper relationship to the Supreme, and rejecting the proffered intervention of his fellow-man to overrule his interpretation of what God says, or the disposition with which he shall attend to it—man renouncing spiritual allegiance to all human authority, and vindicating, as becomes him, his right to free inquiry, to personal conviction, and to unfettered action, in all that relates to the keeping of his own soul—this is one aspect under which willinghood should be contemplated. "I was not made to take law in spiritual things from any power less than divine—to think, or believe, or speak, or do, because bidden thereto by pastor, priest, or king. To *me*, revelation addresses its solemn message, asks *my* judgment, claims *my* acquiescence. It is my prerogative to transact all business with heaven, in my own person, and on my own account. To choose is mine, as mine will be the consequences of the choice."

This, however, is only the sterner voice of willinghood, the sturdier aspect it assumes, in resentment of human interference with the affairs of the soul. As the intelligent and grateful response of the mind and heart to God, its countenance is all brightness, its tones all tenderness, its air all submission. Piercing through all the noisy prejudices of human nature, the soft, but earnest, whisper of love is heard pleading for right—for truth—for eternity—for God. Faithful in its reproaches, it utters them, nevertheless, tremulously, as if from excess of emotion. But it speaks not with an ultimate view to afflict. So soon as the pride of the self-willed and rebellious spirit is subdued, it glides imperceptibly into another strain. Its words are all radiant with hope. It comes nearer and nearer to our inmost sympathies—sets before us pictures of moral loveliness, more touching in their beauty than heart had previously imagined to be possible—and breathes persuasion into all its representations. Willinghood is the love kindled by this love. It is the "yes" of man's whole being to the wooing of heaven—the unhesitating, unreserved, confiding, grateful, delighted "yes." It is the assent which marries the spirit of man to the Good and the True—not the obedience of a weaker to the summons of a stronger power, but the response which true love renders to true loveliness. It is, in a word, the result at which all revelation aims—the soul persuaded to receive with a thrill of thankful acquiescence the fervent kiss which plights the troth of the Highest to it for ever. It is religion. Where willinghood is absent, there can be nought but Pharisaism, in one or other of its phases—where present and active, it elevates into spirituality all purposes, all utterances, all deeds.

Let the reader, then, take with him these two thoughts as essentially characteristic of willinghood—*individuality and choice*—"No," to man's commands; "Yes," to God's invitation;—standing, in the one case, upon rights, and refusing to surrender them—casting itself, in the other, at the feet of supremacy, and proffering all. We shall see anon how this glorious principle must needs *work*.

### BEGINNING TO TELL.

THE *John Bull* of Saturday last—the reputed and reputable organ of the Established clergy, has condescended to bestow some notice, and to promise further, on the proceedings of the British Anti-state-church Association. It appears that a circular, dated August 12, 1846, has been issued by the Executive Committee of that body, inviting the former subscribers to the Anti-corn-law League, now dissolved, to enrol their names as members of the Anti-state-church Association, and to give such pecuniary aid, whether as donations or as annual subscriptions, as they may deem the cause to deserve. One of these circulars has been sent to the *John Bull*, by "A friend to Church and State," accompanied by a short note of his own, denouncing "that vile and godless conspiracy." The editor inserts both documents in his leading article, and appends to them the following comments:—

"And here we pause to ask the reader what he thinks of the 'British Anti-state-church Association?' And whether he is surprised (*we* certainly are not) that the members of this Association should consider the members of the League as instruments ready fashioned to their hands? Exceptions (many, we hope) will be found: honourable ones, like that of our correspondent's friend: but we have never ceased to maintain—and facts will justify our belief—that the bulk of those who joined the League for the ostensible purpose of procuring free-trade and the abolition of the corn-laws, were, and are, ready to join another League, for the abolition of the Church, or of the Throne, or of any institution which stands in the way of democracy.

"We have reason to believe that the circular states no more than truth when it states that the 'Anti-state-church Association' has been 'noiselessly, but laboriously,' pursuing its labours during the last two years. Let Churchmen, therefore, be warned in time; and, above all, *let them not neglect the warning at the next election.* Her Majesty's present Ministers are no friends of the Church. They would not, perhaps, go out of their way to deal it 'a heavy blow,' or a 'great discouragement;' but if the ends of party or of faction could be served by betraying it indifferently to Papists or Dissenters, they would do so without the slightest hesitation. Remember this, electors, when you give your votes; and remember that whatever fate betides the Church betides the monarchy. They fell together in the seventeenth century; and whoever knows the structure of the English constitution knows full well that they can have no separate existence.

"We shall return to this subject in our next, for the purpose of laying before our readers some parts of the 'Scheme of Organisation' of the Anti-state-church Association. Meanwhile, we ask this question:—Can any body of men legally associate themselves together for the avowed purpose of getting rid of the Church as by law established? If they can, would an 'Anti-monarchical Association,' for the establishment of a republic, be illegal?"

The connexion of the Church with the Throne, and the impossibility of putting the one upon the voluntary principle without subverting the other, have been insisted upon by the State clergy in every hour of alarm. It is so antique a bit of strategy, as, in our day, to provoke nothing graver than mirth. The hint given to her Majesty's Attorney-general proves that the pensioned ecclesiastics of the nineteenth century are ready, at the slightest stir, to handle those weapons of warfare which, in the hands of their predecessors, did such havoc on the ranks of the old Nonconformists. Giant Pope, although cramped and palsied, grins against wayfarers, and bites his nails with vexation. But it is a good sign when the *John Bull* gives tongue. The labours of the Anti-state-church Association are "beginning to tell." We wait the further lucubrations of the High Church organ—and, if they contain anything better than virulent abuse, shall make our own comments upon them as they appear.

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ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—SUDBURY.—Mr. Kingsley delivered a very interesting lecture on the Evils of State Endowments, and the Injurious Effects of the present Church Establishment, at the Infant School-room, on Friday, 25th ult., to a numerous and respectable audience, including the Dissenting ministers of the town. The lecturer was listened to throughout with much interest, and we trust his attempts to arouse the Dissenters to a just estimate of their position, and the duties in reference to church establishments connected with it, will have the desired effect, and stimulate those who have hitherto held aloof, to take part in the attempts that may be made to sever the unholy alliance which has so long impeded the progress of religion, and, by unfettering both Church and State, promote the well-being of each. We have just had a few *local lectures* in the shape of summonses for non-payment of church-rates; were they *ten times* as numerous, church-rates would soon cease to exist.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The *Christian Penny Record* says, "There are rumours of a general election, and the 'British Anti-state-church Association,' taking time by the forelock, recommends Dissenters to be up and doing. This is good advice. We hope it will be followed. Nonconformists have been beasts of burden much too long. Hitherto they have been used as make-weights in the scale of parties; but their interests have never been consulted, nor their sentiments respected. We have no hesitation in declaring our conviction, that if Nonconformists will be faithful and united, they have now the power to return an influential band of members, who will form the nucleus of a powerful party, and command attention to their righteous claims. There never was an opportunity so favourable as the present for the enunciation of important principles. Let all unite in the determination to oppose the endowment of Catholicism, and every other ism, and we have no fear for the result."

TOTNES.—THE REV. J. SHORE.—This much-persecuted gentleman, anticipating that he shall soon be torn from that flock of which he is overseer, preached a most impressive discourse, on Sunday evening last, at Bridgetown chapel, from Isaiah the 62nd and 1st verse, "For Zion's sake, I will not hold my peace." After alluding in the most touching terms to his present painful situation, he gave them the charge the Apostle Paul did to the Philippians, chap. 1st and 27th, "Let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ, that, whether I come and see you or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the gospel." It is expected that the decision of the Privy Council will very soon be given.—*Western Times.*

## EARL OF RIPON AND HIS PATRONAGE.

(From the *Examiner*.)

"Hoc volo, sic jubeo."

Mr. Dawson, I hear with much pleasure
You are likely to Nocton to come;
The parish will find you a treasure,
And the hall you will find quite a home.
Here of late has been infinite bother,
As perhaps by the papers you see;
But it all happened through Mr. Crowther,
No blame can be fastened on me.

I have always been most condescending
To our resident pastors of souls,
Ever forward in giving or lending
Books, carriages, pheasants, and fowls.
One curate's wife petted a monkey,
I kept him in filberts and fruit;
Mrs. Crowther I offered a donkey,
Cart, cover, and harness to boot.

But I think you should understand rightly,
Before you set foot in the place,
What makes me behave so politely,
With such condescension and grace:
I therefore enclose you a statement
Of the laws Nocton curates obey,
They are few, but admit no abatement,
And simple, I'm sure you will say.

You know, Mr. Dawson, "the parish,
*Excepting the glebe*, is all mine,"
And so I consider it fairish
I should rule the residing divine.
And if he would win and keep favour
With me, Lady Ripon, and cook,
He must regulate all his behaviour
By taking a leaf from my book.

There's a family settled at Nocton
Whom the curate must utterly shun;
If you knew, you must blush and be shocked on
Account of the things they have done.
They affronted the good Dean of Windsor—
A peaceable man and a still;
Mr. Granville declares he has been sore
Ever since these folks used him so ill.

The Newtons are all my aversion,
The Newtons the curate must hate;
Like the law of the Mede and the Persian,
This rule I will never abate.
You may dine with the Bakers and Brutons,
You may ogle Miss Barbara Smith;
But, the first time you look at the Newtons,
Look for "notice to quit us" forthwith.

If I hear that you ever set foot on
Their premises early or late;
If you christen or bury a Newton
Or frequently pass by their gate:
Mr. Dawson, I hereby inform you
My favour must instantly cease;
But if on *this* point you conform, you
At Nocton may do as you please.

To the Newtons be sour and stony,
To the Newtons be stately and stiff—
And I'll lend you both donkey and pony,
And, if you like sailing, my skiff.
Be so good as to send me an answer—
And for one very soon I shall look
(He's a very respectable man, sir),
Addressed to "The Lord Ripon's Cook." W. D.

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Ashford, Kent.—Church-rates.—There are resident in this town four families of the Society of Friends. The demand annually made upon them is, in the whole, about seventeen shillings, the expenses incurred in enforcing the demand is three pounds three shillings; the furniture and goods taken from them under warrants of distraint (being left entirely in the hands of a constable) are sold for not more than half their value. The writer of this has seen *nine* useful articles of furniture taken from the house and exposed to sale, for the trifling sum of four shillings and fourpence. It is well known these demands are refused entirely from a conviction that, according to their views of Christian principles, they cannot conscientiously pay them; every other parochial expense they most cheerfully unite in. Though from the commencement of the Society they have always supported and educated their own poor, and have never sent a pauper to the poor-house, nor a criminal to the gaol, but within the last few years have (with the assistance of distant members of the Society of Friends) voluntarily contributed three hundred and forty-one pounds towards the education of the poor of this town and neighbourhood.—*From a Correspondent.*

Refusing Christian Burial.—The town of Colchester was thrown into great excitement on Tuesday last, in consequence of the Rev. S. Carr, vicar of St. Peter's, having refused Christian burial of the body of a man named Foster, an umbrella maker, who resided on North-hill, in the above parish. Mr. Carr, being applied to to perform the funeral rites, it appears refused, on the ground that deceased had lived a dissolute life; therefore, he could not conscientiously comply with the request of the family in that respect, but allowed the grave of Foster's late wife to be opened, that his remains might be deposited therein, and the bell was tolled as the funeral procession approached the churchyard. On the corpse arriving at the grave, a messenger was despatched to Mr. Carr to request him to officiate personally, but he was inexorable, and still persisted in his refusal as regarded himself, or any other clergyman to officiate for him. The consequence was, that the corpse was taken back, and an application was made to Mr. Herrick, minister of the Independent chapel, East Stockwell-street, for permission to have the corpse interred in the burial-ground adjoining the meeting-house, which was instantly complied with by Mr. Herrick, who also volunteered to perform the funeral rites. A grave was immediately sunk, and at nine o'clock the same evening the corpse was conveyed thither, attended by at least a thousand persons, who observed the most profound decorum during Mr. Herrick's eloquent and powerful address, succeeded by a solemn prayer after the corpse was consigned to its last resting-place, after which the assembly quietly dispersed.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

Church Discipline.—A return has just been issued to an address of the House of Commons, made in February last, showing "the number of suits against clerks in holy orders, in the courts of the archbishops and bishops in England and Wales, since the Church Discipline Act, 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 86." There have been fourteen suits instituted in the Arches Court of Canterbury against clerks in holy orders under the act mentioned, in two of which suits the offences charged were not proved, and two suits remained, on the 13th of March last, undetermined. There were two suits against one clerk in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and seven in the diocese of Exeter. There were three suits in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. In the court of the Bishop of Lincoln preliminary proceedings were only taken in three cases, and the parties accused consented to abide the summary judgment of the bishop; "no proceedings were taken in the court, and consequently," to use the language of the registrar, "no offence was proved against any of these three clerks." In the case of Mr. William Day, of Hawridge, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, after the preliminary inquiry, the suit was taken by letters of request to the Court of Arches. The offence charged was drunkenness and the commission of gross acts of violence. Mr. Day made no defence, and the judge suspended him *ex officio et beneficio* for three years. The costs of the prosecution amounted to £223 1s. 10d., of which £50 will be defrayed by Mr. H. Jefferys, a landed proprietor of the parish, the rest by the bishop. Costs were given against Mr. Day; but, as his living of Hawridge is under sequestration, none can be recovered. In the court of the Lord Bishop of Norwich there was a suit against a clerk for non-residence, and sentence was given against him, on which he appealed; the sentence was confirmed, and an appeal was made to the Privy Council, which is still pending. A like suit was instituted against the same party for eight months' non-residence in his rectory in 1844, which is still pending. In the Arches Court of Canterbury, William Hawkes Langley (clerk) was proved guilty of brawling in the parish church, and suspended *ab officio* for eight months. Henry Erskine Head, for publishing a letter in derogation and depraving of the Book of Common Prayer, was suspended *ab officio et beneficio* for three years; Henry Henslow, for refusing to bury a corpse, after notice and warning given, was suspended *ab officio* for three months; John Hurst, for profane cursing and swearing, and lewd and indecent conduct and conversation and adultery, or incontinence, was suspended *ab officio et beneficio* for three years, and until a certificate of good behaviour and morals during suspension, signed by three beneficed clergymen, be produced and approved of by the court; John Jones, for adultery and fornication, was suspended *ab officio et beneficio* for two years, and until a certificate of good behaviour during suspension be produced; Frederick Oakeley, for having published a pamphlet affirming doctrines contrary to the articles of religion—his license was revoked and himself suspended *ab officio* until he shall retract his errors; William Day, for habitual and excessive drunkenness, and having been convicted of an assault, was suspended *ab officio et beneficio* for three years, and until a certificate be produced; Arthur Loftus, for lewd and indecent conduct and conversation, adultery, fornication or incontinence, was deprived of his preferment; Henry Cresswell, for quarrelling, fighting, and habitually swearing, frequenting public-houses, and intoxication, was suspended for eighteen months *ab officio et beneficio*, and until a certificate be produced of good behaviour; and Henry Heathcote, for having been convicted of an assault with an intent to commit an unnatural crime, inhibition from the exercise of the ministry, and from all discharge of his clerical office. The offences in the diocese of Exeter were in publishing the banns and solemnising a marriage when neither of the parties lived in the parish; for officiating without the license and against the monition of the bishop; for omitting in the burial service certain parts of the office; and for publicly reading prayers, &c., in an unconsecrated building. In the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, Harry Grey was suspended for three years for frequenting houses of ill-fame and committing fornication; and George Marcus d'Arcy Irvine, for celebrating an illegal marriage, was suspended for one year.

The Catholic Priesthood of Ireland.—It has been calculated that the Romish clergy in Ireland receive—"For annual confessions, £30,000; for christenings, per annum, £33,333; unctions and burials, £60,000; marriages, £360,000; prayers for purgatory, £100,000; collections at chapels, £541,632; curates' collections, £22,500; college at Maynooth (Government grant), £9,000; making a total of £1,426,465." It is estimated that there are about four thousand priests in Ireland; £1,426,465 would give an average annual income of £365, which is double the amount of the Established Church in England and Ireland.

The Church and the Middle Classes.—At a late meeting of the Chichester Diocesan Society, Mr. Archdeacon Hare said:—

He was afraid the common testimony would be, that they had not the affection of the middle classes. This might be attributed, perhaps, to a defect in the constitution of the church, that they had not the means of employing the middle class in it, and that class consequently threw itself into the hands of dissent. He confidently believed that if they could give them a good sound education, they might gain their affections. He believed the intellectual activity found in the middle class of life at this day had never yet found a parallel in the world; and really, as a political consideration it was most important, for they had almost entirely let the middle class slip out of their hands, by not providing adequately for their Christian education, and not providing, as they ought to have done, for their employment in the service of the church. If they had the means they would be glad to commence on a large scale the establishment of a good school for the middle class.

This is a nice illustration of the efficiency of a national church. The Archdeacon would have found even less satisfaction in looking at the position of the working classes in connexion with the Establishment, who are almost universally uncared for by the clergy, and hostile to the church.

The Testing-point in the Ensuing Elections.—The *Morning Advertiser*, in an article endeavouring to prove that whenever a dissolution of Parliament shall take place the great question on which the opposing candidates will appeal to the electoral body will be the question of religious endowments, thus refers to one of the premonitory symptoms of the approaching struggle:—

Lord Dalmeny, highly as he values the honour of representing the Stirling burghs in Parliament, declares that he cannot, with his own hand, put the brand of such inconsistency on his brow as would be done were he to vote in direct opposition to the course he pursued when the Maynooth grant was before the House. As, therefore, no other fate but ejection awaited him, he anticipates his doom, by announcing his intention not again to solicit the suffrages of his constituents.

The idea is important. At present, Lord Dalmeny's is an isolated case. It will not long continue so. Scores of other members, who happen to be the representatives of places in which there is a marked preponderance of anti-endowment feeling, will, before a general election arrives, discover the wisdom of following the noble lord's example. The religious-endowment question will, we repeat, be the great question by which candidates will be tried at the coming election. It is impossible to say how many candidates will be rejected by the constituent body because they are in favour of the State paying the priesthood of Ireland, but this we will undertake to affirm,—and we never spoke with greater confidence,—that not *one* candidate will be returned, either in England or Scotland, *because* he is in favour of the endowment of Catholicism in Ireland.

Church-rates.—The *Chelmsford Chronicle* says, "We are requested to insert the following:—Mr. John Bearblock begs to acknowledge the receipt of £250, kindly placed to his account, anonymously, at the Bank of England, by 'Looker On,' towards his losses, as churchwarden of Hornchurch, in prosecuting suits for church-rates. It is sincerely hoped, for particular reasons, that the very liberal donor will communicate with him on the subject."

The Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.—Since the death of the late Bishop of St. Asaph, there has been much speculation on the probable union of that see with Bangor. The question was whether, under the order in Council, of the 12th of December, 1838, the Bishop of Bangor would accept the united see. The point is now settled; his lordship having declared, in a recent visitation charge, delivered at Beaumaris, that he has always been averse from the union of the sees, although he had been represented as approving of the measure.

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Frightful Railway Accident.—On Monday morning last, as one of the trains was proceeding near Whitacre, to Birmingham, an accident, which might have been attended with the most disastrous results, took place. The third-class carriage was crowded, and, being uncovered, a mass of red hot cinders from the funnel of the engine fell amongst the passengers. One gentleman, holding a public office at Derby, had his coat completely destroyed, a large number of holes being burnt in it; and a female passenger, residing at Malvern, had a very narrow escape from a frightful death: an umbrella which she held over her head to protect her took fire, and the flames were communicating with her dress, when a man near her, at great risk, rescued her from the burning fragments, and was the means of saving her from dreadful injury, if not from death. We need scarcely add that the utmost consternation prevailed amongst the passengers, who were in imminent peril of being literally roasted alive.—*Staffordshire Mercury.*

Rise in the Price of Bread.—On Monday morning all the principal bakers at the West-end of London raised the price of their bread from 9d. to 9½d. the 4lb. loaf. Some few of the low-priced bakers continue to sell at 7½d. and 8d. the 4lb. loaf. The continued rise in the price of bread, together with the scarcity of potatoes, has caused great consternation amongst the labouring population.—*Globe.*

Captain Warner's Invention.—Government have made a grant of £1,500 in order to test the efficacy of Captain Warner's "long range."

Miraculous Escape of a Lady.—(From a New York paper.)—The sloop Mary Adelaide, Captain Samuel Lamson, was capsized near Swam Beach, during the gale of last week, and all hands perished except a young lady, who was saved in a most miraculous manner, the sloop having drifted bottom up. The wreckers having boarded her, they heard a noise which appeared to be that of a human voice, coming from the cabin. They instantly cut a hole in the bottom, and there found the lady, who proved to be Miss Lamson, a niece of the captain, who had been standing in water up to her neck from the time the vessel capsized until she drifted to the shore, when, the tide having fallen a little, she was enabled to rest herself by sitting down, although the water was then up to her waist. She was then taken ashore and provided for.

"Get off the Grass."—A Mistake.—On Sunday afternoon, during the time the private gardens and the eastern terrace, at Windsor, were open to the public, Lord John Russell, one of her Majesty's guests, walked from the terrace, and was proceeding across the grass, in the Home-park, towards the iron gates opposite to the Long-walk, a portion of the royal domains from which the public are excluded. His lordship had proceeded some distance before he was noticed by one of the castle policemen, who no sooner saw a stranger (as he supposed) on forbidden ground, and not knowing who it was, sung out with stentorian voice, "Hallo, you sir! come back, and get off the grass! Come back, you sir!" Lord John immediately got off the grass, and returned back towards the York and Lancaster towers. By the time his lordship had got to within some thirty or forty paces of the policeman, the official found out his mistake, having been informed the offending party was a person in the suite of some of her Majesty's visitors. He then called out to Lord John (who had evidently been taken by surprise), "You may go on; *you* are all right enough." His lordship, smiling at the bystanders, then retraced his steps, and pursued his walk across the park, towards the avenue of trees leading to the Waterloo-gate.

Shocking Tragedy.—Bragg, a bricklayer, living at Elham, in Kent, has murdered his wife and child by beating them on the head with a hammer. He afterwards destroyed himself by cutting his throat. From the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest there could be no doubt of the man's insanity.

The Jewish "White Fast."—Wednesday last was observed by the Jews as a fast, being what is called the "White Fast."

NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTY PAID

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The American news brought by the Hibernia is of no great importance. The accounts are to the 16th September. The Mexican war was jogging on; a small advance only having been made by the troops under General Taylor, owing to the difficulty of transport. Funds were running low. The landing of Santa Anna at Santa Cruz had been attended with great demonstrations of joy, and that chief had taken his departure inland, but of his arrival in the capital there are no accounts. Despatches from the President had been received by the Commander of the blockading squadron, and immediately afterwards a communication was had with the shore under a flag of truce. These despatches are supposed to contain the proposition of the Cabinet to offer a resumption of negotiations with the Mexican Government. The United States' brig-of-war, Truxton, had been totally wrecked on the 15th, near the mouth of the river Tuppan.

At Washington, Mr. Bancroft, the statesman and historian, had been appointed Minister to London.

On the 7th September, the merchants of New York presented a complimentary address to Mr. M'Lane on his services in the Oregon negotiation. Mr. M'Lane's reply is somewhat lengthy; but the tone is statesmanlike, and eminently calculated to maintain a good unstanding between America and England.

Disgraceful riots had taken place among the volunteers encamped at Burita, arising from a feud existing between an Irish company and two of the Georgian corps. The affair took place on board of a steam-boat which was anchored near the shore. Guns, swords, and bayonets, were used with reckless violence. The colonel of a regiment of Illinois volunteers, who, at the head of two of his companies, attempted to quell the disturbance, was wounded, and his men were driven back; and when at length the rioters submitted, a considerable number of men had been either killed or wounded.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* describes a curious spectacle:—

One of the "lions" of New York is the encampment of the Californians on one of the small islands of the bay. Boats, filled with curious visitors, ply in constant fleets between the city and the camp, and the future adventures of the picked men, now looking so well in their new uniforms, and the real intentions of the Government with regard to them, are stuff for a good deal of busy speculation. The regiment consists of a thousand men, mostly mechanics, and officered by men of education, possessed of the knowledge of some profession. They are soon to embark, and to go round Cape Horn to California, to serve as Government troops for three years, and then to receive grants of land, and settle. But as they cannot reach their destination before next spring; and as, before that time, a peace with Mexico is promised, King Public Opinion is asking by what provision of the constitution the President is authorised to raise and equip this private regiment, send them thither, and give them land? Meantime the gentleman in command, Colonel Stevenson, is beset by his creditors, and a *ne exeat* has been served upon him; which, it is thought, he will find a difficulty in evading, to proceed on his expedition.

The Mormons of Nauvoo were apparently in a precarious position. The Anti-Mormons were encamped in a large force in the immediate vicinity of that place, and a collision appeared imminent.

The Antis, says a correspondent of one of the papers, were waiting the arrival of their agent, Mr. Wagoner, from St. Louis, with the cannons. As soon as he returns, it is proposed to storm the holy city, and plough the ground where it stands. I have only time to add, as the boat is leaving, that it is hoped they will have one fight, and kill about 500 on each side. By the next boat we may expect to hear of blood and thunder. The editor of the *Hancock Eagle* apologises for the want of general variety in the paper, by saying, "All hands connected with the *Eagle*—from the editor up to the 'six-foot two' devil—have been under arms night and day for the last week, and have worked literally in armour."

Our potato crop, says the *Times* correspondent, is suffering considerably with the same disease that is proving such a scourge to Ireland, a species of rot for which no preventive has as yet been discovered. Indeed, so far as I can learn, we are now as ignorant of the cause of the disease as we were the first day of its appearance among us.

### INDIA.

By Lieutenant Waghorn's extraordinary express, *viâ* Trieste, advices have been received from Bombay to the 27th August. The news is not important.

The Punjaub was still disordered—the Lahore Government tottering with feebleness, Gholab Singh embarrassed by his own intrigues. The British authorities were not idle in making preparation for the approaching convulsion in the Sikh territory. Regiments were forming at Ferozepore and Umballa, for the purpose of absorbing some of the best of the disbanded Sikh soldiers. An army was also to be ready on the Sutlej and Beas to protect the British frontiers, and, in case of necessity, to put down the Sikh revolution.

Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough were still at Simla. Sir Charles Napier's health had been seriously affected by the climate. Cabul is still the *focus* of intrigues; Dost Mohammed holding back from Persian invitations to plot against the British—Akhbar Khan entering into separate negotiations against the pacific policy of his father. The British resident at the Nizam's court was making a vigorous attempt to arrange the pecuniary affairs of that Government. There had been a slight disturbance in the Cuddapah collectorate of the Madras presidency, but it was speedily suppressed. Its leader, Nursima Reddy, was hotly pursued by the police, and would not be long at large.

At Bombay the commercial season had fairly reopened, but very little business had been done. The monsoon season had been favourable to the agriculturists.

The conquest of the island of Bally appears to have the tacit assent of the British Government; for otherwise the treaty of 1824 is evidently opposed to the extension of the Dutch territory in the eastern islands.

### THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.

Accounts from Madrid of the 26th ult. announce that on that day Count Bresson repaired in state to the Palace, and formally demanded the hand of the Infanta for the Duke de Montpensier. General Serrano having written to Mr. Bulwer, to know if England had opposed the marriage of the Queen with her cousin, as stated by M. Isturiz in the Senate, our ambassador addressed to him a reply, in which he contradicted that statement, and declared that he had confined himself to protesting, in the name of his Government, against the marriage of the Infanta. Mr. Bulwer having authorised General Serrano to use his letter as he thought proper, the latter had inserted it in the *Clamor Publico*, which was seized for publishing it.

The asking for the Infanta was a very formal affair, considering the whole thing was settled beforehand. Count Bresson made his demand and felicitation to the Queen Mother, who replied in set phrase. The young Queen was next addressed, and as formally replied. Then Queen Christina sent the Marchioness de Santa Cruz, Camarera-mayor, to seek the Infanta in her apartments. The blushing damsel obeyed the summons, and a third speech from the French Ambassador was the result, with a reply from the *fiancée*. Before withdrawing, Count Bresson presented to the Infanta the portrait of the Duke de Montpensier, "which," says the Spanish Court Newsman, "she received with visible satisfaction." Doubtless it was brilliantly jewelled.

The Dukes de Montpensier and d'Aumale are progressing towards the capital, and were expected to arrive on the 6th. On the 3rd, they were at Vittoria. "Throughout the whole of their passage," says the *Times*, by telegraph, "they had been received by the authorities with every possible testimony of respect. Their reception by the populace had been marked by enthusiastic acclamation. Everywhere the Princes made the liveliest impression." The *Times* correspondent at Madrid, however, says:—"Although there is no reason to apprehend disturbance, the authorities are evidently uneasy respecting the Prince's journey through the provinces. Very strict orders have been given to the Spanish police to be vigilant, and there will be a strong escort throughout the journey. It is said that some Spaniards have sworn not to allow the Duke de Montpensier to reach Madrid." M. Alexandre Dumas, the celebrated novelist, has been appointed by the Minister of Instruction historiographer of the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta Maria Luisa, and set out for Madrid on Friday, accompanied by M. Maquet, one of his anonymous and indefatigable *collaborateurs*; also, by an eminent painter.

The state of Catalonia is as doubtful as ever; some declaring that it is in revolt, others that it is quite tranquil. Perhaps the truth is to be found in the letter of an English reporter, who states that the Captain-General was making preparations at Barcelona for a campaign in the mountain districts—probably against the Carlists. The following from the *Constitutionnel* proves that tranquillity is not everywhere preserved:—

We have just received a letter from the Catalonian frontier, stating that eighty insurgents, among whom were several clergymen, had been taken, and shot at Lerida. At La Seu d'Urgel a number of other clergymen had been executed by strangulation. Among them was one who is said to have filled the functions of a Bishop, and a Canon who had been a long time parish-priest of the French village of Nahuja, named Gazi. This last intelligence appears to be official.

In Madrid the popular irritation against the French had not diminished. It was unsafe for a Frenchman to show himself in the streets. On the 27th a French gentleman had the imprudence to show himself in the Calle de Carretas, when, being recognised by the people, he was severely beaten, and had great difficulty in escaping with his life. On the same day, as the Queen, accompanied by her usual attendants, was passing through the Calle de la Montera, stones were thrown at the party, one of which struck the Marquis de Malpica, who was in attendance on her Majesty.

The Liberal journals are almost daily seized by the authorities. On the 28th, the publication of the *Eco del Comercio* had been suspended until a fine of 50,000 reals, to which it was condemned for an article printed in a number which was seized, but never published, should be paid. The *Times* correspondent gives the following example of the liberty of the press in Spain:—

There is a newspaper published in Barcelona, called *El Barcelones*, which, the other day, presumed to make some remarks on the Montpensier marriage. General Breton sent for the unfortunate editors, and asked them how they dared to take such a liberty? They replied they had merely given expression to their opinions, and that in this they had only imitated their colleagues of Madrid, who were not always prevented from doing so. The unlettered savage, snatching from their hands the proof-sheets of their forth-coming article, which he had ordered them to exhibit, cried, "Hold your tongues—tear these papers—say not a single word of this marriage, if you do not like to be shot before many hours have passed over. If they permit themselves to be insulted in Madrid by newspapers, in Madrid they may act as they please; but here, in Catalonia, I alone command. Do you hear what I say? [lifting a chair as if to fling it at their heads, and then dashing it to the ground]. The Duke of Montpensier shall marry the Infanta of Spain, since he has not been able to marry the Queen. Get away with you; out of my sight; and—have a care—the acts of Breton are as rapid as his words!"

A Paris journal, *L'Esprit Public*, announced some days ago, that, down to the 27th August last, the Cabinet of the Tuileries was negotiating with Count de Montemolin, to whom it offered its assistance to place him on the throne of Spain, as the husband, provided he recognised the rights of Queen Isabella, and that he consented to the marriage of the Infanta, her sister, with the Duc de Montpensier. Count de Montemolin rejected those propositions. The *L'Esprit Public* is said to have been well-informed, and we (*Times*) are assured that Lord Palmerston is at present in possession of documents establishing the truth of the fact stated by the Paris journal.

### SCARCITY ON THE CONTINENT.

We observe with pain that the failure of the harvest has already caused much suffering in France. The *Presse* states that the municipal council of Metz has voted a fresh sum of 20,000f. for the purpose of supplying the indigent with bread at one halfpenny in the pound below the regulated price. This additional grant raises the sums already voted for a similar purpose to 80,000f.—*Times*.

The Paris papers of Thursday report a bread riot in the French capital on the previous evening. The price of bread, for the first fortnight of October, had been raised to 43 centimes per kilogramme for the best quality—nearly 9d. the four-pound loaf,—twelve per cent. higher than in Dublin. We give the following account from *Galignani's Messenger*:—

The inhabitants of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine and adjacent streets, chiefly inhabited by cabinet-makers, whitesmiths, &c., assembled in considerable numbers, at seven o'clock yesterday evening, and proceeded to the bakers' shops in the vicinity, in order to lay in provisions of bread, in consequence of the rise in price commencing this morning. The quantity left after the sale of the day was soon disposed of; and the crowd, increasing, became riotous, and broke the shop-fronts and several of the gas-lamps.

This scene continued for some time, and about half-past nine the mob commenced raising a barricade across the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, with the stones of the Rue Lenoir, which they unpaved with incredible celerity. The horse municipal guard soon afterwards arrived, and rode among the crowds several times; but they always opened their masses and gave them free passage, closing immediately behind them. A battalion of the 48th foot, headed by its colonel, afterwards came to the spot. They were received with cries of "Vive la Ligne!" and the tumult having lasted till near midnight, the populace began gradually to disperse, and the streets became comparatively quiet.

The rioters did not, however, separate without making an appointment for rendezvous at the same quarter this evening.

The bakers having been prevented baking in the night, carts loaded with bread this morning arrived from all quarters, and the bread they contained was sold in the street.

The bread riots have been continued every evening since the first outbreak on Wednesday; and, without being sufficiently great to alarm the community, they are calculated to give some uneasiness to the authorities, who are continually on the *qui vive*. On Saturday evening an attempt was made to barricade some of the streets by upsetting omnibuses and carts, but the gens-d'armes succeeded in preventing it. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* announces that the number of captures effected, in consequence of the disturbances in the Faubourg St. Antoine, amounts to seventy-four.

The *Siècle* announces that disturbances have taken place at Genetard, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire. Considerable apprehension of a scarcity prevailed throughout the country, and further agitation was apprehended.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says—"The failure of the crops of all kinds of grain has caused a very considerable rise in the price of bread; and that failure, coupled with the deterioration of potatoes, not in particular districts, as occurred last year, but generally throughout the country, has excited very serious apprehensions of a scarcity of food."

Accounts from Berlin state that the price of food in Prussia is extremely high, the rye crop having failed.

In Belgium and the north of France the potato crop is reported to be not only good, but abundant; the unsound crop of last year being succeeded by one perfectly healthy.

Southern Germany has, in its turn, become alarmed. The Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden has decreed the free importation of foreign grain and flour. The King of Wurtemberg, by an ordinance of the 14th inst., also permitted the free importation of flour and foreign farinaceous productions until the 1st of May, 1847.

Equally deplorable accounts are received from Holland. The following is an extract of a letter from Alost:—"Great misery prevails in the eastern parts of Holland. Half of the population live in the Irish fashion—that is to say, on potatoes, vinegar, and water: rye bread is too dear. As for pork, which is scarce this year, it is banished long since from the tables of the poorer classes. The mortality has become frightful in several villages, even those which lately enjoyed a certain degree of prosperity; it exceeds by fifty per cent. that of the years 1842 and 1843.

### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Native Gold in South Australia.—Gold, in a state of great purity, has been discovered in New South Wales, in the North Montecute mine of the Victoria Mining Company, the shares in which, since the discovery, have been sold at an advance of nine hundred per cent.

The Zollverein Tariff.—From a source deserving of credit we learn that Prussia has proposed a considerable increase in the duties on yarn, as a compromise to the members of the Zollverein, who are clamorous for protecting duties. The duty on cotton-yarns is to be raised from two dollars to three dollars per hundredweight; that on linen-yarn from 1-6th dollar to two dollars per hundredweight; and on linens from eleven dollars to twenty dollars per hundredweight. Some notion is entertained at Berlin that this proposal will be rejected by Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, the protectionist states, as being insufficient.—*Spectator*.

The French in Tahiti.—The Paris *Presse* has a long article, which may be deemed the official account of the settlement of the Tahiti question. The substance of it is that the French Government has abandoned all claim over certain of the Society Islands, which had been considered to belong to Queen Pomare. According to the *Presse*, the rights of sovereignty of Queen Pomare herself over these islands being questionable, those of the King of the French, as lord-paramount, may, also, be questioned; and, therefore, it has been resolved to regard them as independent. These islands are Huahine, Borabora, Raiatea, and Manpiti.

Suspension of Hostilities on the River Plate.—The protracted warfare between the Argentine Republic, assisted by England and France, and Rosas, has been

## EARL OF RIPON AND HIS PATRONAGE.

(From the *Examiner*.)

"Hoc volo, sic jubeo."

Mr. Dawson, I hear with much pleasure
You are likely to Nocton to come;
The parish will find you a treasure,
And the hall you will find quite a home.
Here of late has been infinite bother,
As perhaps by the papers you see;
But it all happened through Mr. Crowther,
No blame can be fastened on me.

I have always been most condescending
To our resident pastors of souls,
Ever forward in giving or lending
Books, carriages, pheasants, and fowls.
One curate's wife petted a monkey,
I kept him in filberts and fruit;
Mrs. Crowther I offered a donkey,
Cart, cover, and harness to boot.

But I think you should understand rightly,
Before you set foot in the place,
What makes me behave so politely,
With such condescension and grace:
I therefore enclose you a statement
Of the laws Nocton curates obey,
They are few, but admit no abatement,
And simple, I'm sure you will say.

You know, Mr. Dawson, "the parish,
*Excepting the glebe*, is all mine,"
And so I consider it fairish
I should rule the residing divine.
And if he would win and keep favour
With me, Lady Ripon, and cook,
He must regulate all his behaviour
By taking a leaf from my book.

There's a family settled at Nocton
Whom the curate must utterly shun;
If you knew, you must blush and be shocked on
Account of the things they have done.
They affronted the good Dean of Windsor—
A peaceable man and a still;
Mr. Granville declares he has been sore
Ever since these folks used him so ill.

The Newtons are all my aversion,
The Newtons the curate must hate;
Like the law of the Mede and the Persian,
This rule I will never abate.
You may dine with the Bakers and Brutons,
You may ogle Miss Barbara Smith;
But, the first time you look at the Newtons,
Look for "notice to quit us" forthwith.

If I hear that you ever set foot on
Their premises early or late;
If you christen or bury a Newton
Or frequently pass by their gate:
Mr. Dawson, I hereby inform you
My favour must instantly cease;
But if on *this* point you conform, you
At Nocton may do as you please.

To the Newtons be sour and stony,
To the Newtons be stately and stiff—
And I'll lend you both donkey and pony,
And, if you like sailing, my skiff.
Be so good as to send me an answer—
And for one very soon I shall look
(He's a very respectable man, sir),
Addressed to "The Lord Ripon's Cook." W. D.

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Ashford, Kent.—Church-rates.—There are resident in this town four families of the Society of Friends. The demand annually made upon them is, in the whole, about seventeen shillings, the expenses incurred in enforcing the demand is three pounds three shillings; the furniture and goods taken from them under warrants of distraint (being left entirely in the hands of a constable) are sold for not more than half their value. The writer of this has seen *nine* useful articles of furniture taken from the house and exposed to sale, for the trifling sum of four shillings and fourpence. It is well known these demands are refused entirely from a conviction that, according to their views of Christian principles, they cannot conscientiously pay them; every other parochial expense they most cheerfully unite in. Though from the commencement of the Society they have always supported and educated their own poor, and have never sent a pauper to the poor-house, nor a criminal to the gaol, but within the last few years have (with the assistance of distant members of the Society of Friends) voluntarily contributed three hundred and forty-one pounds towards the education of the poor of this town and neighbourhood.—*From a Correspondent.*

Refusing Christian Burial.—The town of Colchester was thrown into great excitement on Tuesday last, in consequence of the Rev. S. Carr, vicar of St. Peter's, having refused Christian burial of the body of a man named Foster, an umbrella maker, who resided on North-hill, in the above parish. Mr. Carr, being applied to to perform the funeral rites, it appears refused, on the ground that deceased had lived a dissolute life; therefore, he could not conscientiously comply with the request of the family in that respect, but allowed the grave of Foster's late wife to be opened, that his remains might be deposited therein, and the bell was tolled as the funeral procession approached the churchyard. On the corpse arriving at the grave, a messenger was despatched to Mr. Carr to request him to officiate personally, but he was inexorable, and still persisted in his refusal as regarded himself, or any other clergyman to officiate for him. The consequence was, that the corpse was taken back, and an application was made to Mr. Herrick, minister of the Independent chapel, East Stockwell-street, for permission to have the corpse interred in the burial-ground adjoining the meeting-house, which was instantly complied with by Mr. Herrick, who also volunteered to perform the funeral rites. A grave was immediately sunk, and at nine o'clock the same evening the corpse was conveyed thither, attended by at least a thousand persons, who observed the most profound decorum during Mr. Herrick's eloquent and powerful address, succeeded by a solemn prayer after the corpse was consigned to its last resting-place, after which the assembly quietly dispersed.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

Church Discipline.—A return has just been issued to an address of the House of Commons, made in February last, showing "the number of suits against clerks in holy orders, in the courts of the archbishops and bishops in England and Wales, since the Church Discipline Act, 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 86." There have been fourteen suits instituted in the Arches Court of Canterbury against clerks in holy orders under the act mentioned, in two of which suits the offences charged were not proved, and two suits remained, on the 13th of March last, undetermined. There were two suits against one clerk in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and seven in the diocese of Exeter. There were three suits in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. In the court of the Bishop of Lincoln preliminary proceedings were only taken in three cases, and the parties accused consented to abide the summary judgment of the bishop; "no proceedings were taken in the court, and consequently," to use the language of the registrar, "no offence was proved against any of these three clerks." In the case of Mr. William Day, of Hawridge, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, after the preliminary inquiry, the suit was taken by letters of request to the Court of Arches. The offence charged was drunkenness and the commission of gross acts of violence. Mr. Day made no defence, and the judge suspended him *ex officio et beneficio* for three years. The costs of the prosecution amounted to £223 1s. 10d., of which £50 will be defrayed by Mr. H. Jefferys, a landed proprietor of the parish, the rest by the bishop. Costs were given against Mr. Day; but, as his living of Hawridge is under sequestration, none can be recovered. In the court of the Lord Bishop of Norwich there was a suit against a clerk for non-residence, and sentence was given against him, on which he appealed; the sentence was confirmed, and an appeal was made to the Privy Council, which is still pending. A like suit was instituted against the same party for eight months' non-residence in his rectory in 1844, which is still pending. In the Arches Court of Canterbury, William Hawkes Langley (clerk) was proved guilty of brawling in the parish church, and suspended *ab officio* for eight months. Henry Erskine Head, for publishing a letter in derogation and depraving of the Book of Common Prayer, was suspended *ab officio et beneficio* for three years; Henry Henslow, for refusing to bury a corpse, after notice and warning given, was suspended *ab officio* for three months; John Hurst, for profane cursing and swearing, and lewd and indecent conduct and conversation and adultery, or incontinence, was suspended *ab officio et beneficio* for three years, and until a certificate of good behaviour and morals during suspension, signed by three beneficed clergymen, be produced and approved of by the court; John Jones, for adultery and fornication, was suspended *ab officio et beneficio* for two years, and until a certificate of good behaviour during suspension be produced; Frederick Oakeley, for having published a pamphlet affirming doctrines contrary to the articles of religion—his license was revoked and himself suspended *ab officio* until he shall retract his errors; William Day, for habitual and excessive drunkenness, and having been convicted of an assault, was suspended *ab officio et beneficio* for three years, and until a certificate be produced; Arthur Loftus, for lewd and indecent conduct and conversation, adultery, fornication or incontinence, was deprived of his preferment; Henry Cresswell, for quarrelling, fighting, and habitually swearing, frequenting public-houses, and intoxication, was suspended for eighteen months *ab officio et beneficio*, and until a certificate be produced of good behaviour; and Henry Heathcote, for having been convicted of an assault with an intent to commit an unnatural crime, inhibition from the exercise of the ministry, and from all discharge of his clerical office. The offences in the diocese of Exeter were in publishing the banns and solemnising a marriage when neither of the parties lived in the parish; for officiating without the license and against the monition of the bishop; for omitting in the burial service certain parts of the office; and for publicly reading prayers, &c., in an unconsecrated building. In the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, Harry Grey was suspended for three years for frequenting houses of ill-fame and committing fornication; and George Marcus d'Arcy Irvine, for celebrating an illegal marriage, was suspended for one year.

The Catholic Priesthood of Ireland.—It has been calculated that the Romish clergy in Ireland receive—"For annual confessions, £30,000; for christenings, per annum, £33,333; unctions and burials, £60,000; marriages, £360,000; prayers for purgatory, £100,000; collections at chapels, £541,632; curates' collections, £22,500; college at Maynooth (Government grant), £9,000; making a total of £1,426,465." It is estimated that there are about four thousand priests in Ireland; £1,426,465 would give an average annual income of £365, which is double the amount of the Established Church in England and Ireland.

The Church and the Middle Classes.—At a late meeting of the Chichester Diocesan Society, Mr. Archdeacon Hare said:—

He was afraid the common testimony would be, that they had not the affection of the middle classes. This might be attributed, perhaps, to a defect in the constitution of the church, that they had not the means of employing the middle class in it, and that class consequently threw itself into the hands of dissent. He confidently believed that if they could give them a good sound education, they might gain their affections. He believed the intellectual activity found in the middle class of life at this day had never yet found a parallel in the world; and really, as a political consideration it was most important, for they had almost entirely let the middle class slip out of their hands, by not providing adequately for their Christian education, and not providing, as they ought to have done, for their employment in the service of the church. If they had the means they would be glad to commence on a large scale the establishment of a good school for the middle class.

This is a nice illustration of the efficiency of a national church. The Archdeacon would have found even less satisfaction in looking at the position of the working classes in connexion with the Establishment, who are almost universally uncared for by the clergy, and hostile to the church.

The Testing-point in the Ensuing Elections.—The *Morning Advertiser*, in an article endeavouring to prove that whenever a dissolution of Parliament shall take place the great question on which the opposing candidates will appeal to the electoral body will be the question of religious endowments, thus refers to one of the premonitory symptoms of the approaching struggle:—

Lord Dalmeny, highly as he values the honour of representing the Stirling burghs in Parliament, declares that he cannot, with his own hand, put the brand of such inconsistency on his brow as would be done were he to vote in direct opposition to the course he pursued when the Maynooth grant was before the House. As, therefore, no other fate but ejection awaited him, he anticipates his doom, by announcing his intention not again to solicit the suffrages of his constituents.

The idea is important. At present, Lord Dalmeny's is an isolated case. It will not long continue so. Scores of other members, who happen to be the representatives of places in which there is a marked preponderance of anti-endowment feeling, will, before a general election arrives, discover the wisdom of following the noble lord's example. The religious-endowment question will, we repeat, be the great question by which candidates will be tried at the coming election. It is impossible to say how many candidates will be rejected by the constituent body because they are in favour of the State paying the priesthood of Ireland, but this we will undertake to affirm,—and we never spoke with greater confidence,—that not *one* candidate will be returned, either in England or Scotland, *because* he is in favour of the endowment of Catholicism in Ireland.

Church-rates.—The *Chelmsford Chronicle* says, "We are requested to insert the following:—Mr. John Bearblock begs to acknowledge the receipt of £250, kindly placed to his account, anonymously, at the Bank of England, by 'Looker On,' towards his losses, as churchwarden of Hornchurch, in prosecuting suits for church-rates. It is sincerely hoped, for particular reasons, that the very liberal donor will communicate with him on the subject."

The Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.—Since the death of the late Bishop of St. Asaph, there has been much speculation on the probable union of that see with Bangor. The question was whether, under the order in Council, of the 12th of December, 1838, the Bishop of Bangor would accept the united see. The point is now settled; his lordship having declared, in a recent visitation charge, delivered at Beaumaris, that he has always been averse from the union of the sees, although he had been represented as approving of the measure.

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Frightful Railway Accident.—On Monday morning last, as one of the trains was proceeding near Whitacre, to Birmingham, an accident, which might have been attended with the most disastrous results, took place. The third-class carriage was crowded, and, being uncovered, a mass of red hot cinders from the funnel of the engine fell amongst the passengers. One gentleman, holding a public office at Derby, had his coat completely destroyed, a large number of holes being burnt in it; and a female passenger, residing at Malvern, had a very narrow escape from a frightful death: an umbrella which she held over her head to protect her took fire, and the flames were communicating with her dress, when a man near her, at great risk, rescued her from the burning fragments, and was the means of saving her from dreadful injury, if not from death. We need scarcely add that the utmost consternation prevailed amongst the passengers, who were in imminent peril of being literally roasted alive.—*Staffordshire Mercury.*

Rise in the Price of Bread.—On Monday morning all the principal bakers at the West-end of London raised the price of their bread from 9d. to 9½d. the 4lb. loaf. Some few of the low-priced bakers continue to sell at 7½d. and 8d. the 4lb. loaf. The continued rise in the price of bread, together with the scarcity of potatoes, has caused great consternation amongst the labouring population.—*Globe.*

Captain Warner's Invention.—Government have made a grant of £1,500 in order to test the efficacy of Captain Warner's "long range."

Miraculous Escape of a Lady.—(From a New York paper.)—The sloop Mary Adelaide, Captain Samuel Lamson, was capsized near Swam Beach, during the gale of last week, and all hands perished except a young lady, who was saved in a most miraculous manner, the sloop having drifted bottom up. The wreckers having boarded her, they heard a noise which appeared to be that of a human voice, coming from the cabin. They instantly cut a hole in the bottom, and there found the lady, who proved to be Miss Lamson, a niece of the captain, who had been standing in water up to her neck from the time the vessel capsized until she drifted to the shore, when, the tide having fallen a little, she was enabled to rest herself by sitting down, although the water was then up to her waist. She was then taken ashore and provided for.

"Get off the Grass."—A Mistake.—On Sunday afternoon, during the time the private gardens and the eastern terrace, at Windsor, were open to the public, Lord John Russell, one of her Majesty's guests, walked from the terrace, and was proceeding across the grass, in the Home-park, towards the iron gates opposite to the Long-walk, a portion of the royal domains from which the public are excluded. His lordship had proceeded some distance before he was noticed by one of the castle policemen, who no sooner saw a stranger (as he supposed) on forbidden ground, and not knowing who it was, sung out with stentorian voice, "Hallo, you sir! come back, and get off the grass! Come back, you sir!" Lord John immediately got off the grass, and returned back towards the York and Lancaster towers. By the time his lordship had got to within some thirty or forty paces of the policeman, the official found out his mistake, having been informed the offending party was a person in the suite of some of her Majesty's visitors. He then called out to Lord John (who had evidently been taken by surprise), "You may go on; *you* are all right enough." His lordship, smiling at the bystanders, then retraced his steps, and pursued his walk across the park, towards the avenue of trees leading to the Waterloo-gate.

Shocking Tragedy.—Bragg, a bricklayer, living at Eltham, in Kent, has murdered his wife and child by beating them on the head with a hammer. He afterwards destroyed himself by cutting his throat. From the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest there could be no doubt of the man's insanity.

The Jewish "White Fast."—Wednesday last was observed by the Jews as a fast, being what is called the "White Fast."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The American news brought by the Hibernia is of no great importance. The accounts are to the 16th September. The Mexican war was jogging on; a small advance only having been made by the troops under General Taylor, owing to the difficulty of transport. Funds were running low. The landing of Santa Anna at Santa Cruz had been attended with great demonstrations of joy, and that chief had taken his departure inland, but of his arrival in the capital there are no accounts. Despatches from the President had been received by the Commander of the blockading squadron, and immediately afterwards a communication was had with the shore under a flag of truce. These despatches are supposed to contain the proposition of the Cabinet to offer a resumption of negotiations with the Mexican Government. The United States' brig-of-war, Truxton, had been totally wrecked on the 15th, near the mouth of the river Tuppan.

At Washington, Mr. Bancroft, the statesman and historian, had been appointed Minister to London.

On the 7th September, the merchants of New York presented a complimentary address to Mr. M'Lane on his services in the Oregon negotiation. Mr. M'Lane's reply is somewhat lengthy; but the tone is statesmanlike, and eminently calculated to maintain a good unstanding between America and England.

Disgraceful riots had taken place among the volunteers encamped at Burita, arising from a feud existing between an Irish company and two of the Georgian corps. The affair took place on board of a steam-boat which was anchored near the shore. Guns, swords, and bayonets, were used with reckless violence. The colonel of a regiment of Illinois volunteers, who, at the head of two of his companies, attempted to quell the disturbance, was wounded, and his men were driven back; and when at length the rioters submitted, a considerable number of men had been either killed or wounded.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* describes a curious spectacle:—

One of the "lions" of New York is the encampment of the Californians on one of the small islands of the bay. Boats, filled with curious visitors, ply in constant fleets between the city and the camp, and the future adventures of the picked men, now looking so well in their new uniforms, and the real intentions of the Government with regard to them, are stuff for a good deal of busy speculation. The regiment consists of a thousand men, mostly mechanics, and officered by men of education, possessed of the knowledge of some profession. They are soon to embark, and to go round Cape Horn to California, to serve as Government troops for three years, and then to receive grants of land, and settle. But as they cannot reach their destination before next spring; and as, before that time, a peace with Mexico is promised, King Public Opinion is asking by what provision of the constitution the President is authorised to raise and equip this private regiment, send them thither, and give them land? Meantime the gentleman in command, Colonel Stevenson, is beset by his creditors, and a *ne exeat* has been served upon him; which, it is thought, he will find a difficulty in evading, to proceed on his expedition.

The Mormons of Nauvoo were apparently in a precarious position. The Anti-Mormons were encamped in a large force in the immediate vicinity of that place, and a collision appeared imminent.

The Antis, says a correspondent of one of the papers, were waiting the arrival of their agent, Mr. Wagoner, from St. Louis, with the cannons. As soon as he returns, it is proposed to storm the holy city, and plough the ground where it stands. I have only time to add, as the boat is leaving, that it is hoped they will have one fight, and kill about 500 on each side. By the next boat we may expect to hear of blood and thunder. The editor of the *Hancock Eagle* apologises for the want of general variety in the paper, by saying, "All hands connected with the *Eagle*—from the editor up to the 'six-foot two' devil—have been under arms night and day for the last week, and have worked literally in armour."

Our potato crop, says the *Times* correspondent, is suffering considerably with the same disease that is proving such a scourge to Ireland, a species of rot for which no preventive has as yet been discovered. Indeed, so far as I can learn, we are now as ignorant of the cause of the disease as we were the first day of its appearance among us.

### INDIA.

By Lieutenant Waghorn's extraordinary express, *viâ* Trieste, advices have been received from Bombay to the 27th August. The news is not important.

The Punjaub was still disordered—the Lahore Government tottering with feebleness, Gholab Singh embarrassed by his own intrigues. The British authorities were not idle in making preparation for the approaching convulsion in the Sikh territory. Regiments were forming at Ferozepore and Umballa, for the purpose of absorbing some of the best of the disbanded Sikh soldiers. An army was also to be ready on the Sutlej and Beas to protect the British frontiers, and, in case of necessity, to put down the Sikh revolution.

Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough were still at Simla. Sir Charles Napier's health had been seriously affected by the climate. Cabul is still the *focus* of intrigues; Dost Mohammed holding back from Persian invitations to plot against the British—Akhbar Khan entering into separate negotiations against the pacific policy of his father. The British resident at the Nizam's court was making a vigorous attempt to arrange the pecuniary affairs of that Government. There had been a slight disturbance in the Cuddapah collectorate of the Madras presidency, but it was speedily suppressed. Its leader, Nursima Reddy, was hotly pursued by the police, and would not be long at large.

At Bombay the commercial season had fairly reopened, but very little business had been done. The monsoon season had been favourable to the agriculturists.

The conquest of the island of Bally appears to have the tacit assent of the British Government; for otherwise the treaty of 1824 is evidently opposed to the extension of the Dutch territory in the eastern islands.

### THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.

Accounts from Madrid of the 26th ult. announce that on that day Count Bresson repaired in state to the Palace, and formally demanded the hand of the Infanta for the Duke de Montpensier. General Serrano having written to Mr. Bulwer, to know if England had opposed the marriage of the Queen with her cousin, as stated by M. Isturiz in the Senate, our ambassador addressed to him a reply, in which he contradicted that statement, and declared that he had confined himself to protesting, in the name of his Government, against the marriage of the Infanta. Mr. Bulwer having authorised General Serrano to use his letter as he thought proper, the latter had inserted it in the *Clamor Publico*, which was seized for publishing it.

The asking for the Infanta was a very formal affair, considering the whole thing was settled beforehand. Count Bresson made his demand and felicitation to the Queen Mother, who replied in set phrase. The young Queen was next addressed, and as formally replied. Then Queen Christina sent the Marchioness de Santa Cruz, Camarera-mayor, to seek the Infanta in her apartments. The blushing damsel obeyed the summons, and a third speech from the French Ambassador was the result, with a reply from the *fiancée*. Before withdrawing, Count Bresson presented to the Infanta the portrait of the Duke de Montpensier, "which," says the Spanish Court Newsman, "she received with visible satisfaction." Doubtless it was brilliantly jewelled.

The Dukes de Montpensier and d'Aumale are progressing towards the capital, and were expected to arrive on the 6th. On the 3rd, they were at Vittoria. "Throughout the whole of their passage," says the *Times*, by telegraph, "they had been received by the authorities with every possible testimony of respect. Their reception by the populace had been marked by enthusiastic acclamation. Everywhere the Princes made the liveliest impression." The *Times* correspondent at Madrid, however, says:—"Although there is no reason to apprehend disturbance, the authorities are evidently uneasy respecting the Prince's journey through the provinces. Very strict orders have been given to the Spanish police to be vigilant, and there will be a strong escort throughout the journey. It is said that some Spaniards have sworn not to allow the Duke de Montpensier to reach Madrid." M. Alexandre Dumas, the celebrated novelist, has been appointed by the Minister of Instruction historiographer of the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta Maria Luisa, and set out for Madrid on Friday, accompanied by M. Maquet, one of his anonymous and indefatigable *collaborateurs*; also, by an eminent painter.

The state of Catalonia is as doubtful as ever; some declaring that it is in revolt, others that it is quite tranquil. Perhaps the truth is to be found in the letter of an English reporter, who states that the Captain-General was making preparations at Barcelona for a campaign in the mountain districts—probably against the Carlists. The following from the *Constitutionnel* proves that tranquillity is not everywhere preserved:—

We have just received a letter from the Catalonian frontier, stating that eighty insurgents, among whom were several clergymen, had been taken, and shot at Lerida. At La Seu d'Urgel a number of other clergymen had been executed by strangulation. Among them was one who is said to have filled the functions of a Bishop, and a Canon who had been a long time parish-priest of the French village of Nahuja, named Gazi. This last intelligence appears to be official.

In Madrid the popular irritation against the French had not diminished. It was unsafe for a Frenchman to show himself in the streets. On the 27th a French gentleman had the imprudence to show himself in the Calle de Carretas, when, being recognised by the people, he was severely beaten, and had great difficulty in escaping with his life. On the same day, as the Queen, accompanied by her usual attendants, was passing through the Calle de la Montera, stones were thrown at the party, one of which struck the Marquis de Malpica, who was in attendance on her Majesty.

The Liberal journals are almost daily seized by the authorities. On the 28th, the publication of the *Eco del Comercio* had been suspended until a fine of 50,000 reals, to which it was condemned for an article printed in a number which was seized, but never published, should be paid. The *Times* correspondent gives the following example of the liberty of the press in Spain:—

There is a newspaper published in Barcelona, called *El Barcelones*, which, the other day, presumed to make some remarks on the Montpensier marriage. General Breton sent for the unfortunate editors, and asked them how they dared to take such a liberty? They replied they had merely given expression to their opinions, and that in this they had only imitated their colleagues of Madrid, who were not always prevented from doing so. The unlettered savage, snatching from their hands the proof-sheets of their forth-coming article, which he had ordered them to exhibit, cried, "Hold your tongues—tear these papers—say not a single word of this marriage, if you do not like to be shot before many hours have passed over. If they permit themselves to be insulted in Madrid by newspapers, in Madrid they may act as they please; but here, in Catalonia, I alone command. Do you hear what I say? [lifting a chair as if to fling it at their heads, and then dashing it to the ground]. The Duke of Montpensier shall marry the Infanta of Spain, since he has not been able to marry the Queen. Get away with you; out of my sight; and—have a care—the acts of Breton are as rapid as his words!"

A Paris journal, *L'Esprit Public*, announced some days ago, that, down to the 27th August last, the Cabinet of the Tuileries was negotiating with Count de Montemolin, to whom it offered its assistance to place him on the throne of Spain, as the husband, provided he recognised the rights of Queen Isabella, and that he consented to the marriage of the Infanta, her sister, with the Duc de Montpensier. Count de Montemolin rejected those propositions. The *L'Esprit Public* is said to have been well-informed, and we (*Times*) are assured that Lord Palmerston is at present in possession of documents establishing the truth of the fact stated by the Paris journal.

### SCARCITY ON THE CONTINENT.

We observe with pain that the failure of the harvest has already caused much suffering in France. The *Presse* states that the municipal council of Metz has voted a fresh sum of 20,000f. for the purpose of supplying the indigent with bread at one halfpenny in the pound below the regulated price. This additional grant raises the sums already voted for a similar purpose to 80,000f.—*Times*.

The Paris papers of Thursday report a bread riot in the French capital on the previous evening. The price of bread, for the first fortnight of October, had been raised to 43 centimes per kilogramme for the best quality—nearly 9d. the four-pound loaf,—twelve per cent. higher than in Dublin. We give the following account from *Galignani's Messenger*:—

The inhabitants of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine and adjacent streets, chiefly inhabited by cabinet-makers, whitesmiths, &c., assembled in considerable numbers, at seven o'clock yesterday evening, and proceeded to the bakers' shops in the vicinity, in order to lay in provisions of bread, in consequence of the rise in price commencing this morning. The quantity left after the sale of the day was soon disposed of; and the crowd, increasing, became riotous, and broke the shop-fronts and several of the gas-lamps.

This scene continued for some time, and about half-past nine the mob commenced raising a barricade across the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, with the stones of the Rue Lenoir, which they unpaved with incredible celerity. The horse municipal guard soon afterwards arrived, and rode among the crowds several times; but they always opened their masses and gave them free passage, closing immediately behind them. A battalion of the 48th foot, headed by its colonel, afterwards came to the spot. They were received with cries of "Vive la Ligne!" and the tumult having lasted till near midnight, the populace began gradually to disperse, and the streets became comparatively quiet.

The rioters did not, however, separate without making an appointment for rendezvous at the same quarter this evening.

The bakers having been prevented baking in the night, carts loaded with bread this morning arrived from all quarters, and the bread they contained was sold in the street.

The bread riots have been continued every evening since the first outbreak on Wednesday; and, without being sufficiently great to alarm the community, they are calculated to give some uneasiness to the authorities, who are continually on the *qui vive*. On Saturday evening an attempt was made to barricade some of the streets by upsetting omnibuses and carts, but the gens-d'armes succeeded in preventing it. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* announces that the number of captures effected, in consequence of the disturbances in the Faubourg St. Antoine, amounts to seventy-four.

The *Siècle* announces that disturbances have taken place at Genetard, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire. Considerable apprehension of a scarcity prevailed throughout the country, and further agitation was apprehended.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says—"The failure of the crops of all kinds of grain has caused a very considerable rise in the price of bread; and that failure, coupled with the deterioration of potatoes, not in particular districts, as occurred last year, but generally throughout the country, has excited very serious apprehensions of a scarcity of food."

Accounts from Berlin state that the price of food in Prussia is extremely high, the rye crop having failed.

In Belgium and the north of France the potato crop is reported to be not only good, but abundant; the unsound crop of last year being succeeded by one perfectly healthy.

Southern Germany has, in its turn, become alarmed. The Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden has decreed the free importation of foreign grain and flour. The King of Wurtemberg, by an ordinance of the 14th inst., also permitted the free importation of flour and foreign farinaceous productions until the 1st of May, 1847.

Equally deplorable accounts are received from Holland. The following is an extract of a letter from Alost:—"Great misery prevails in the eastern parts of Holland. Half of the population live in the Irish fashion—that is to say, on potatoes, vinegar, and water: rye bread is too dear. As for pork, which is scarce this year, it is banished long since from the tables of the poorer classes. The mortality has become frightful in several villages, even those which lately enjoyed a certain degree of prosperity; it exceeds by fifty per cent. that of the years 1842 and 1843.

### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Native Gold in South Australia.—Gold, in a state of great purity, has been discovered in New South Wales, in the North Montecute mine of the Victoria Mining Company, the shares in which, since the discovery, have been sold at an advance of nine hundred per cent.

The Zollverein Tariff.—From a source deserving of credit we learn that Prussia has proposed a considerable increase in the duties on yarn, as a compromise to the members of the Zollverein, who are clamorous for protecting duties. The duty on cotton-yarns is to be raised from two dollars to three dollars per hundredweight; that on linen-yarn from 1-6th dollar to two dollars per hundredweight; and on linens from eleven dollars to twenty dollars per hundredweight. Some notion is entertained at Berlin that this proposal will be rejected by Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, the protectionist states, as being insufficient.—*Spectator*.

The French in Tahiti.—The Paris *Presse* has a long article, which may be deemed the official account of the settlement of the Tahiti question. The substance of it is that the French Government has abandoned all claim over certain of the Society Islands, which had been considered to belong to Queen Pomare. According to the *Presse*, the rights of sovereignty of Queen Pomare herself over these islands being questionable, those of the King of the French, as lord-paramount, may, also, be questioned; and, therefore, it has been resolved to regard them as independent. These islands are Huahine, Borabora, Raiatea, and Manpiti.

Suspension of Hostilities on the River Plate.—The protracted warfare between the Argentine Republic, assisted by England and France, and Rosas, has been

for a while suspended; Mr. Hood having been sent out from Europe on a special mission for the arrangement of the pending differences.

Progress of Free-trade in France.—The Paris Free-Traders' Association held their second public meeting on Tuesday last, under the presidency of M. A. Duperron, a peer of France. It was very numerously attended, and several ladies were present. Among the members who were present, M. Horace Say, Michel Chevalier Leon Faucher, Bastiat, Desmousseaux de Givre, attracted the general attention. After addresses from M. Chevalier, M. Say, and M. Wolewski, M. Frederic Bastiat closed the sitting by proving that the French Free-traders do not slavishly imitate the English, but are only moved by the general interests of the French industry. At the end of the sitting a subscription was opened, which produced several thousand francs. The chairman announced that a Free-Trading Society was about to be formed at Havre, in order to paralyse the effect of the Prohibitionists' Association of Rouen, which is forming under the patronage of M. Barbet, the mayor of this last city. The *Journal des Débats*, in alluding to this meeting, says: — "The Association, we are assured, is making progress. Several persons of note have joined its ranks, and among the most important may be named M. Nicholas Kœchlin, one of the greatest manufacturers, who throughout his long career has been at the head of all the many improvements introduced into the manufactures of Alsace; and who, at the time of the commercial inquiry in 1834, distinguished himself by the courage with which he maintained that the industry of France could only gain by the graduâl establishment of the freedom of trade." The Free Traders' Association (says the *Economist*) has stirred up a general rising amongst the Protectionists. They endeavour to oppose, by every means in their power, the progress of the liberty of trade. As they could not prevent the Association to found societies in Paris, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, they have addressed *Conseils Généraux* of the northern departments, in order to obtain from them advices unfavourable to the free-trade principles.

Mr. Cobden was entertained, a few days ago, at a grand banquet given to him by the vine proprietors of La Garonne.

Signs of Progress.—A letter from Berlin of the 25th says:—"All the Criminal Courts of Berlin are prepared for *public* trials and *vivâ voce* evidence, and this new system will be commenced on October 1st."——We learn from Holland, that the draft of the new penal code (prepared by a Government commission, in virtue of a vote from the States-General) is completed. It abolishes corporal punishment, the pillory, branding, and transportation. Capital punishment is still retained, but only in a limited number of cases. The highest punishment next to death is imprisonment for life, with hard labour, in one of the State prisons.

The Pope and the Soldier.—A correspondent at Rome writes, on the 16th inst., in the *Nuremberg Correspondent*, "A soldier lately presented to the Pope a loaf of bread of the worst quality, saying that even the convicts at the galleys had not worse food. On the following day the Pope sent for the Minister of War, and after a conference of a few minutes invited him to breakfast, at which a plate with the soldier's bread was set before him. The Minister turned pale, and could not touch it. Pius IX. then said to him, 'You do not eat! you find the bread too bad; and yet it is the same as is given to my soldiers.' The Minister declared that he was ignorant of the fact; to which the Pope replied, 'But I know it. I know that the complaints of the soldiers are not listened to, because the officers are corrupt.' The Minister withdrew in consternation. An inquiry was instituted. The friend of Count N——, who had the distribution of the bread, the contractor, and the baker, were arrested and taken to the Castle of Saint Angelo. To-day every soldier had four *bajocci* given him to buy his own bread; and this is to be continued until further orders." From another source we learn that the money is charged to the account of the offending parties, and that the Pope has extended his special protection to the soldier who made the appeal to him, so that the man may not be exposed to any bad consequences.

The Caffre War.—From Algoa Bay (Cape of Good Hope) papers have been received direct to the 22nd of August. They announce the landing of provisions and stores at the mouth of the Fish and Buffalo rivers. The troops had moved on to the Kei, where a skirmish had taken place with the Caffres, who, being defeated, fled across the river, leaving their women and children, and an immense quantity of cattle, in the possession of the English.

Incendiary Fires continue to desolate all France, and Burgundy in particular. Seven villages of the district of Morvand had been almost entirely consumed during the last three weeks; and, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police and the inhabitants, it had been impossible to seize the incendiaries. The whole population had been ever since on the watch, day and night, and it was dangerous for strangers to traverse the country. In the districts of Montargis and Gien the agitation was extreme. The inhabitants everywhere mounted guard, and several persons mistaken for malefactors had been either killed or wounded by the armed peasantry.

The Cholera has entirely disappeared from Teheran.

The Italian Scientific Congress commenced its sittings on the 15th ult. at Genoa. Pope Pius IX. allowed his subjects to attend,—a privilege denied them by his predecessor. The Congress appointed Rome for its next place of meeting, subject to the approval of the Papal Government. On the resolution being submitted to Pius IX., he immediately gave it his full sanction!

Eruption of Mount Hecla.—Towards noon on the 22nd ult., there was a sudden and violent eruption of Mount Hecla, the commencement of which was accompanied by several shocks of earthquake, extending to a radius of about three miles (seven French leagues). The eruption lasted about forty minutes; the flames rose to an immense height, and all the country round the volcano was covered with a thick layer of ashes. Never in the memory of man has there been a more disagreeable summer than the present. Torrents of rain and storms succeeded each other without intermission. The measles and the dysentery carried off almost the fourth of the inhabitants, especially on the coasts, which caused the cultivation of the land to be paralysed, and the fishery, which would have otherwise been most abundant, to be neglected.

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Elihu Burritt at Exeter.—One of the most crowded and most respectable meetings ever held in this city, says the *Western Times*, took place on Friday last, at the Subscription Rooms, to welcome Elihu Burritt to this city, and to listen to an address from him on the subject of Universal Brotherhood. The meeting was appointed for half-past seven, and before that hour the large room was crowded to excess by persons of every grade in politics, and every religious denomination. Clergymen of the establishment, and Dissenting ministers, the members of the liberal professions, and the *élite* of the city, were present, and before eight o'clock hundreds had gone away unable to obtain admission. John Dymond, Esq., presided. After an eloquent address from Mr. Burritt on behalf of the principles of peace, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That we cordially welcome to this city Elihu Burritt, the distinguished advocate of peace principles in America, and rejoice in the extension of the beneficial influence of his exertions, both in America and this country."

The address of the women of Philadelphia was then read by the Rev. J. Bigwood. It had 3,525 signatures attached, and its imposing appearance created great interest. When unrolled, it reached from the extreme back of the orchestra, about two-thirds of the way down the room. The Rev. J. Bigwood then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting regards with interest and warm approval the interchange of friendly international addresses which has been extensively adopted between the inhabitants of America and of this country, and receive with much satisfaction and pleasure, the peace-loving and sisterly address, signed by 3,525 women of Philadelphia, in response to the address of the women of Exeter, which has this evening been presented."

It was suggested, in the course of the proceedings, that the Mayor and Town Council be requested to allow the address to be deposited in the archives of this city, and that a copy of the resolution be transmitted to the Mayor and Council signed by the scretary on behalf of the meeting [cheers]. In further addressing the meeting Mr. Burritt said:—

My friends, these are moments of intense interest; as I was saying, I looked forward to this time with great expectation. Oh, I have looked at this bond, although it is but of paper—but a few strokes of the pen, delicate strokes of female hands, as one that shall be of more binding strength, than bars of steel to grapple these two countries together in bonds of eternal and everlasting amity [loud cheers]. Is not this, then, a great fact, is it not one of the greatest facts that has ever transpired within the compass of humanity? Look at the records and blood-stained annals of the past; where will you find such a record as this? . . . . Perhaps you will allow me to notice the fact, that when the first settlers, the forefathers of New England, crossed the stormy sea, their home affections clung to their native places, and they tried to re-produce their homes in the new world, by calling their new settlements after their native places in their father land. Now these international addresses, from Plymouth in Old England to Plymouth in the New; from Old England's Boston to New England's Boston; from your Worcester to our Worcester, has caused a great revival of those old home feelings with which we once regarded our father land, when this country was contemplated as our common heritage, and the home and the birth-place of our fathers [loud cheers]. Many a name has been recognised as familiar to our ears. I dare not detain you much longer, but this moment has been to me one of the most important passages of my life. A great many hopes and aspirations have been concentred in this hour, and upon the impression I may make on you, with regard to this question. May I not hope that this evening's question shall be looked at as something more than an evening entertainment—something more than a mere hour of amusement? I would say to the ladies of Exeter, and to the mothers of my country, and to the mothers of this country, Co-operate together on this great question, and instil a new element of education into the minds of the young, that in future ages, when the next generation shall come upon the stage, and take the legislation of the world upon their shoulders, there shall be a new heroism, a new era—that of universal peace and philanthropy [loud cheers]. Let woman withdraw her smiles and her approval from the implements of war, and war shall hide its diminished head under the clod which it has so long reddened with the heart's-blood of God's own creatures [loud cheers].

On Monday evening, Mr. Burritt delivered a lecture on "The Philosophy of Labour."

Cause of the Accident to the Great Britain Steamer.—Captain Claxton, a director of the company that owns the ship, has visited Dundrum Bay; and in a published letter to the secretary, he professes to be fully satisfied with Captain Hosken's explanation as to the way in which the accident happened. There is a double light on the Calf of Man, revolving every two minutes; a single light on St. John's Point, off Dundrum Bay, revolving every minute. As the vessel approached the Isle of Man, a glimpse of the island was caught by those on board; but the lights were not seen, probably on account of the thick atmosphere. In the chart used by Captain Hosken, the St. John's light was not marked at all, though it has been in use for three years. When it was descried, he mistook it for the Calf of Man light. Although he was puzzled at the apparent retardation in the course of the ship, the fact of seeing the light appeared to be conclusive. That only one light was seen was imputed to the dense haze; which had, in fact, sufficed to hide both lights on the island. The vessel therefore was steered to give the rocks called the Hen and Chickens, off the Man light, a sufficiently wide berth to starboard: the ship grounded within Dundrum Bay.

Dreadful Death.—A man has been killed in a paint manufactory at Plymouth, by falling into a copper of heated oil which he was tending: he was found with his head and the upper part of his body in the liquid, the rest of his body hanging over the edge.

## IRELAND.

### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Riot and Bloodshed at Dungarvan.—We regret to hear that serious riots have taken place in the town of Dungarvan, County Waterford, which it is feared will lead to loss of life. On Monday last, vast numbers of people, to the amount of eleven or twelve thousand, marched in from the surrounding country, and proceeded to attack bakers' shops, from which they took quantities of bread. The mob were about to attack the stores of merchants and others, but fortunately a troop of dragoons, which had been ordered in consequence of the apprehension of riots, arrived from Kilmacthomas, and, with the co-operation of the military force already here, prevented further depredations. In the afternoon, however, in the dusk of the evening, some of the populace commenced throwing stones, and the dragoons had to charge them repeatedly. The people, however, still continued throwing stones, and the state of affairs began to look very serious. The dragoons were then ordered to fire, and it is stated about twenty shots were discharged. Two men were seriously wounded—they are still living; but several others, it is feared, were wounded more or less severely amongst the crowd, who fled subsequently to the firing. The town has been since perfectly free from disturbance, but dreadful excitement and alarm prevail amongst all classes here. It was owing to the commendable forbearance of the military that much more disastrous results did not ensue.

Kilworth has been the scene of a riot. A meeting of the Relief Committee had been appointed to be held on the Tuesday. "Early in the morning a threatening notice was found thrust under the hall-door of the Earl of Mountcashel; at the hour of twelve, his lordship walked from his mansion to the town to attend the Committee, where he found thousands pouring in, in bodies, from the adjacent glens and mountains. Fearing a serious breach of the peace, he lost no time in sending a requisition to the officer in command of the 77th regiment, stationed at Fermoy, and took other precautions for the maintenance of public order." Dense masses of people, with implements of husbandry in their hands, assembled opposite the place of meeting. At first they were peaceable; but, as the numbers increased, signs of tumult were manifested. Unmindful of the advice of Mr. Daly, the mob proceeded to attack the bakers' shops. They put a loaf of bread upon a pole, and paraded the town. Having made an attack upon a publican, they proceeded to the gate of Lord Mountcashel's demesne, and endeavoured to break in; but, on the appearance of the police, they retired. Some soldiers then arrived, and the rioting ceased.

At Castlemartyr, a mob broke open the bakers' and hucksters' shops, and seized the bread. The people then proceeded to the residence of the Earl of Shannon; and they threatened to pull down the castle; but abstained from further violence. When the dragoons, who had been sent for, arrived, the mob had retired. The village remained quiet under the protection of the military.

At Fermoy, on Thursday, the 24th September, the cart, which was carrying the daily supply of bread to the Fermoy workhouse, was stopped on Barrack-hill by a large number of persons, who declared they were starving; and they carried away the entire contents by force.

At Corkhaven the misery is described as most appalling. Of the masses who crowded into Golen on the morning of the 25th September, many had been living for some time on a bad meal in twenty-four hours. The people listened to the exhortations of the priests and dispersed.

The *Nenagh Guardian*, an Orange paper, records that a large body of famishing men had come into Nenagh, some of whom had walked nine miles, and had not eaten a single morsel, "with the exception of a bad potato, since the day before."

There were no further accounts of food riots from the country on Saturday morning. In Cork and other counties, employment on public works had commenced; and the Government are affording all possible facilities in order that the peasantry should be at work in all directions.

Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant.—In consequence of the recent food riots and tumultuous assemblages in the south, the Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation, which shows that, whilst his Excellency is adopting all possible means to mitigate the calamity that has fallen upon the country, he is determined to maintain order, even by rigorous measures, and to afford to the trade in provisions that protection without which society could not hold together.

Relief Committees.—To meet the exigencies of the general distress now prevailing, the Irish government has issued intructions for the re-organisation of relief committees.

The Presentment Sessions of the various baronies still continue, and money is granted on the same scale of prodigality as before. The number of extraordinary Presentment Sessions convened by the Lord-Lieutenant now amounts to 236. No presentments can be acted upon unless fiated by the Board of Works. For instance, in one division of the barony of Carberry the amount voted was £32,255 11s., but the Board of Works only sanctioned the outlay of £7,223. The *Cork Reporter* mentions another case where £33,881 was voted, but the Board ratified only £3,580, selecting the works they deemed most advisable and useful. The feeling is as strong as ever against the construction of roads, bridges, &c., as the chief means of affording employment, and in favour of the sums raised in each barony being expended in improving the cultivation of lands, waste or already under culture, within its limits.

The Repeal Association has adopted an address to the people, with a view to wide circulation in the southern counties, enforcing the necessity of peace and patience. The following is an extract:—"For God's sake—for your country's sake—for your own sakes, restrain yourselves. Break not the law—commit not

violence—plunge not into crime—bring not the worst wretchedness upon your helpless families, by bringing death upon yourselves."

Mr. Poulett Scrope, M.P., in a letter to Lord John Russell, urges the passing of a law to empower the Government to purchase and improve waste lands in Ireland, and to authorise the Lord-Lieutenant to suspend proceedings of distress against corn of any kind, where the holding is below ten or fifteen acres.

Mr. Ralph Osborne, M.P., has published a letter urging the adoption of Mr. O'Connell's suggestion, for an immediate assemblage of the landed proprietors of Ireland in Dublin, to consult upon measures suited to the present emergency. It appears that a somewhat similar project has been taken up by landlords connected with various counties.

Reduction of Rents.—Lord Rossmore, "treading in the footsteps" of the Earl of Erne, has just issued a circular apprising his tenantry in the county of Monaghan of his lordship's determination to submit gracefully to a reduction of his rents. The abatement is, however, to be only temporary.

State of Tipperary.—Murder and agrarian outrage are again rearing their hideous heads in this ill-fated county. The Repeal local paper (the *Tipperary Vindicator*), brings accounts of a dreadful case of assassination in the broad glare of noon, a ferocious attack by an armed band on two ladies, and an assault on a habitation, accompanied by violence on the inmates, one of whom was dangerously wounded by a gunshot.

The *Longford Journal* reports an active movement in the district round Ballinalee against the payment of rent. Mr. J. Johnston, of Dundalk, agent to Mr. George Maconchy, had given notice that he should sit in Ballinalee on the 21st September to receive rent. On the previous night, Mr. Maconchy's tenants were visited by a number of armed men, who threatened with death any person who should pay rent. Accordingly, on the Monday, Mr. Johnston waited in vain—none of the tenants made their appearance.

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What have the Gentry done for Wales?—Mr. C. W. W. Wynn, M.P., informed Parliament, in March last, that the gentry had done much for the education of the Welsh people. So they have. At the Horlech races, held last month, the intervals of the horse-racing were filled up by struggles for gingerbread among the spectators, and by *races between young women*. This, of course, was highly beneficial to the young women who entered the lists, and very edifying to the gentry—clergy spectators. After dinner, the stereotyped toasts of "Church, and Queen, and the Bishop and clergy of the diocese," were drunk; when flaming speeches in favour of the Church were delivered. This is a fair sample of what the gentry have done, and of what they are doing for Wales.—*From a Correspondent.*

Committal to Prison for Refusing to Take an Oath.—The rights of conscience have been grossly outraged by the Royal Court of Jersey, in the case of Mr. Philip Lemprière. It will be seen from our police report that Mr. L. refused, as prosecutor in a case of theft, to take the oath prescribed by law, and claimed his privilege, as a "Friend," to have his evidence received on affirmation. The counsel for the prisoner demurred at this, and, addressing Mr. L., remarked, "But, Mr. Lemprière, you are no Quaker. Your speech and your dress do not indicate that you are such." Mr. L. replied, "It matters not much as to the dress. If it were necessary, I could soon conform myself; but, by act of Parliament, liberty of conscience is allowed. I have been before the Court on similar occasions, and in the case of Shave *v.* Russell, I was allowed by the full Court to give evidence on my affirmation. I have also been imprisoned ten weeks for refusing to take an oath, and that in the depth of winter." The bailiff then said, "But, Mr. Lemprière, I do not think that you have at any time shown to the Court that you were a Quaker; besides, that Act of Parliament which you speak of is not registered here, and has no force. The opinion of the Court is that you take the oath, and I think that it will be more advisable for you to abide by the judgment of the Court." Mr. Lemprière not feeling disposed to adopt the bailiff's suggestion, was silent. The Attorney-General then read the Act of the Court mentioned by Mr. Lempriére. It was dated 27th January, 1837; but it only proved that the parties in the case to which it referred had consented to hear George Payn and Philip Lemprière, on their affirmation, and that the Court had rendered no judgment on that point. Sir John De Veulle having inquired of Mr. Lemprière whether he would obey the judgment of the court, received no answer; he therefore called on the Attorney-general to "draw his conclusions." The Attorney-general moved that Philip Lemprière be sent to prison until he obtemporated to the judgment of the Court. The Court granted the "conclusions," and Mr. Lemprière was removed in the custody of the Deputy-Viscount. Our English readers will scarcely credit this report. Mr. Lemprière is a highly respectable man; and we have every reason to believe, a member of the Society of Friends. He does not, indeed, wear so plain a coat as most of the "Friends," nor are we certain that he speaks in the second person singular, but we know that he attends their place of worship, and is generally recognised as a member of that peaceable community.—*Christian Penny Record.*

The Author of the Railway System.—A public meeting was held at Exeter, on Wednesday, to take measures for presenting a testimonial to Mr. Thomas Gray, of that town, for the great services he has rendered to his age and country, in the conception of the national system of railway communication. The Mayor (Mr. Charles Brutton) occupied the chair. It was resolved that a central committee be formed, to carry the object into effect, and to promote the formation of district committees in all parts of the kingdom. A committee was appointed, with power to apply to other gentlemen, to the city and county members, the Recorder, High Sheriff, Town Clerk, &c., and to add to their number those persons who might be willing to co-operate.

## THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

### GREAT MEETING AT NORWICH.

In consequence of certain statements made at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in this city, last week, by Mr. M. M. Clarke, a coloured minister, of America, in justification of American slaveholders, a special meeting was called for Friday evening, at St. Andrew's-hall, for the purpose of affording an opportunity of refuting them. St. Andrew's-hall was filled by a highly respectable audience of nearly 2,000 persons. This numerous assemblage was attracted not only by the interest involved in the subject to come before the meeting, but by the presence of the distinguished advocate of freedom and human rights, Mr. George Thompson. Soon after half past six o'clock, the Sheriff came on the platform, accompanied by Mr. Thompson, Mr. Brock, Baptist minister, and other gentlemen; and having taken the chair, briefly stated the purpose for which the meeting was convened, and called on Mr. Brock to commence the proceedings.

Mr. Brock came forward, and spoke at considerable length. He detailed what occurred at the Evangelical Alliance on Friday week, when Mr. Clarke had spoken in vindication of a certain class of slaveholders. On that occasion he (Mr. Brock) was not permitted to put a few questions to the gentleman, which might, perhaps, have obviated the necessity of the present meeting. He then read a correspondence which had passed between them, and which fully absolved Mr. Clarke from any participation in the sin of slavery; but, nevertheless, the impression of his spoken speech on many minds was such as fully to authorise him (Mr. Brock) in taking the course he had adopted. Mr. Brock then went into the general question of American slavery, the iniquity of which he established by copious evidence from the writings of Harriet Martineau, Charles Dickens, and from other authors and sources. The rev. gentleman, who spoke with great earnestness, was loudly applauded throughout, and at the close of his address,

Mr. Thomas Clowes (a clergyman) came forward for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Clarke's speech, which he contended did not bear the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Brock. He maintained that there was no difference between them on the subject of American slavery in the abstract. Mr. Clarke, who had introduced the subject, did not, in his (Mr. Clowes') mind, express himself very fluently or clearly; yet his impression was that he (Mr. Clarke) disclaimed in so many words the slightest sympathy with the system of slavery or its principles. He (Mr. Clowes) might be in error, but this was his decided impression; and further, that, under certain circumstances, there might be certain slaveholders who were such involuntarily, and, therefore, to be treated as Christian brethren. He (Mr. Clarke) was, in fact, trying to show that men might be Christian brethren who supported slavery [a cry, "Impossible," followed by cheers]. Here a gentleman rose in the hall, and asked Mr. Clowes to explain the possibility of such a case, which terminated at the request of Mr. Brock. He (Mr. Clowes) would endeavour to make out and explain how such a thing was possible:—

Suppose his (Mr. Clowes's) own father happened to be a scoundrel, and he blessed God for having so good a father as his was; suppose that he had traded in human flesh, but that before he did that he had turned pious and philanthropic, he had left him (Mr. Clowes) all that he possessed; and suppose he left him slaves, what was he to do? Were he to let them loose in the country, he would run the risk of being tarred and feathered for setting them free; he would not like that, and should endeavour to escape it. Suppose he should say he would never hold his fellow-men as goods and chattels, come what might, yet was he to turn them adrift to be hunted and run down? He did not believe there could be many placed in such a position, but in the case supposed, he (Mr. Clowes) should not mind one jot or tittle, and he would even bear the reproach of being esteemed a slaveholder, if he might thereby hold a powerful hand over those slaves, for their own good, and for the good of their souls. He did not by this supposition mean to palliate slaveholding, but this was the case which he understood Mr. Clarke to drive at. He also quoted the testimony of J. J. Gurney, who, in his travels in the West Indies, had met with a pious lady, the owner of slaves, who was accustomed every day to offer up a prayer for a blessing to rest upon the labours of Sir Fowell Buxton, that she might get rid of those slaves. Now he (Mr. Clowes) would have held out the right hand of Christian fellowship, and to that lady he would have said, "May God hear and answer your prayers, to deliver you from that most awful burden."

Mr. G. Thompson, upon presenting himself to the meeting, was received with loud cheering, which having subsided, he addressed the meeting as follows:—

I beg it to be distinctly understood that I join issue with the rev. gentleman who has just addressed you. I challenge him to a public discussion of the proposition whether a man under any conceivable circumstances, can claim and exercise a right to appropriate any human being [tremendous cheers]? I take the negative of that proposition; I say it is utterly impossible for a human being, without the most stupendous crime against his God, to stand for one instant in the position of the owner of another being [renewed cheers]. Of all slaveholders in the universe, that man is the worst, by whatever virtues his character may be irradiated, who, having gospel light, and professing to be a disciple of that Saviour in whose covenant of grace all are included, and yet, nevertheless, gives the sanction of his virtues, his character, and Christianity, to that unutterable crime of claiming property in man [cheers]. There is not in the United States of America—from the banks of the Niagara to the banks of the Sabine, from the sides washed by the Atlantic to those beneath the shade of the Rocky Mountains—a law, or a fragment of a law, against the emancipation of slaves [hear]. There is not a slave-owner in the United States who could not, in one instant, emancipate his slaves if he chose so to do. Now, Sir, before I come to this question—and which is a vital question; and from this hour forth the business of my life, at every proper opportunity, shall be to save my beloved country from the reproach of giving sanction of its holy religion to the crime of slaveholding in any part of the world; and I tell that rev. gentleman to-night that he has preached a religion eternally at war with the religion of Jesus Christ [loud cheers]. Before I come to that question, I want to say a word for the purpose of establishing my claim to be a witness upon this occasion. On this interesting occasion, allow me to play for a while the part of an egotist, and to say a few words respecting myself. By glancing at my own history in relation to the subject of slavery, my sole object is, to bespeak your confidence in the uprightness and consistency of the course which I shall this evening be compelled to take. If, in asking you to listen to a brief chapter in the life of the man who stands before you, I do wrong; I can only say, that I have never committed the offence before, and, in all probability, shall never repeat it. Nearly sixty years ago, my father (now in his grave), impelled by a restless disposition and a love of adventure, quitted a quiet home in the centre of England, and the jealous care of a pious parent, and went to Liverpool, anxious, like many other youths, both before and since, to see the world in foreign parts. The only situation he could obtain was that of captain's clerk, on board a slave-ship bound for Africa. He accompanied the vessel to the coast of Guinea, where she took in a cargo of human merchandise, and then sailed to one of the islands in the West Indies. He returned to the coast of Africa, and again to the West Indies. By this time, his soul loathed utterly the horrid trade with which he had connected himself, and he bitterly repented the folly and the disobedience which had led him to forsake the parental roof. He saw not, however, at the time, any way of escape. The vessel was preparing for a third journey to Africa, when, providentially for my father, a line-of-battle-ship, then cruising in that region, was in want of hands, and my father's ship was visited, for the purpose of impressing some of the men. While the King's officer was examining the common seamen, my father took him aside, and, making him acquainted with his strong desire to quit the ship, earnestly entreated him to impress him. The officer complied, and, in an hour afterwards, my father was on board a man-of-war. The King's ship was soon ordered home, and my father was paid off and discharged. In after life, he seldom referred to this part of his history. He was ashamed of it, and looked back upon it with deep sorrow and bitter remorse. Once, however, I heard him describe some of the scenes witnessed by him on board the slave ship; and, though an infant at the time, the terrible scenes he depicted never ceased to dwell in my memory, or to be present to my imagination. [Mr. Thompson was here interrupted by an observation from Mr. Clowes, in reply to which he said]—I charge the reverend gentleman with saying, there might be many slaveowners who were involuntary slaveholders, but to whom he himself would be glad to give the right hand of fellowship; and he told us that there were circumstances,—even if you hooted him out of the hall he would say so,—in which he would keep his hold on his human property for their own good [hear]. Now I do not care how a man plunders the cradle,—how he claims the right, if he does claim and exercise it, and vindicates it before the world,—I tell him that he is, both in principle and practice, the basest of all robbers in the world ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. I am speaking of principles, and not of amiable, enlightened, and worthy men; and I say again, they are cradle-plunderers and women-whippers. [Mr. Clowes here with some warmth interrupted Mr. Thompson.] Neither the rev. gentleman or any one else shall misunderstand me. I am about now honestly to discuss the proposition, that slaveholding, under all circumstances known or conceivable, is a sin. That is the proposition which I place before him, and I will, if he pleases, come to Norwich and discuss it with him. I say that no man, under any conceivable circumstances, can, without an usurpation of the prerogatives of God himself, and without the deepest sin, stand for an instant in the relation of the owner of a fellow-man—that there are no circumstances in the world that would justify him, for a moment, in standing in that relation—that, if the universe were to give way at his feet, it is his bounden duty to reverence the law of God, as above all other laws; to say "a human being belongs to himself and to his God, and let God take care of the consequence. Duty is mine—results are his. I will pursue the straight line of duty, and clear my own skirts of this heinous sin of slaveholding—and, if I be hanged to-morrow, my martyrdom will do more to liberate the captives of the world, than all the kindness of the slaveholders who ever lived upon the world's surface" [loud cheers]. Oh! it is a horrid doctrine, that of doing evil that good may come! It is the doctrine of devils; and never is it more undiluted diabolism than when it is applied to slavery. "I will keep my power over these human beings for the sake of their souls." Is that the way souls are to be saved? No. Are they listening to that voice which spoke on Sinai, or to the voice which was heard in Jerusalem 1,800 years ago. No, sir, our motto is, "*Fiat justitia; ruat cœlum.*" Do thou thy duty, and He who sits on high will take care of the consequences.

After a very interesting account of his early advocacy of the cause of the slave, of his intimate knowledge of the state of the abolition question in England and America for many years past, and of his systematic efforts for the extermination of slavery, Mr. Thompson proceeded to enter into details for the purpose of helping his hearers to determine whether, upon the question of slavery, the Evangelical Alliance, judged by its own standard, did or did not do its duty; and whether its conduct did or did not injure, or threaten to injure, the cause of emancipation for three millions of our fellow-men, and the cause of freedom throughout the world:—

I know the American members of the Alliance. In every one of their churches there is a negro pew—a "Jim Crow pew" [laughter]—where God's children who are present and come to the communion-table are set apart from the rest of the congregation. Then the minister, having served the white members of the church, will turn and say, "Christian coloured people, come and take the Lord's-supper for your comfort. God is no respecter of persons!" [hisses, groans, and great sensation]. I tell that gentleman, that he left the negro pew at home. While that pew stands, with any one of these men in the pulpit, with it before his eyes—while he tolerates it, I denounce him everywhere as [the conclusion of the sentence was lost in a burst of applause]. I know these men; I have had occasion, through many years, to sift the chaff from the wheat; I know who are abolitionists, and who are not. Look at Dr. Cox; read his speeches at Liverpool and Manchester, and those also briefly reported in London. Oh! he is exuberant and overflowing in his hatred of slaves. Well, Sir, two short months before he trod the shores of England, where was he? Sitting as Moderator of the New School of the General Assembly of the United States, listening to thirty-one speeches in defence of slaves, from Doctors of Divinity, rev. clergymen, and elders in that church; and I cannot find in the columns of the *New York Evangelist*, which repeated the doings of that body, one word that he ever uttered in denunciation either of the doctrine or the crime [hear, hear]. On the contrary, he said, "Send me to the Evangelical Alliance,"—he said to his slaveholding brethren—I repeat his words,—"send me to the Evangelical Alliance, and your honour is safe in my keeping; if there be aught said or done to call your Christianity in question, I will walk out, and shake the dust from my feet." I speak in the presence of ready writers; I have spoken of this else-

where; I have spoken of it on one side of the Strand, while Dr. Cox was eloquently descanting upon Christian Union on the other. Oh, I love union; God send the day when union will not only be the rallying cry, but the motto of the human family; but, until you can have this union in righteousness and freedom; until you can have a union that will allow me to see my brother black man liberated from thraldom, never let that union come [hear]. If it is to be a union of white men to the discarding of the claims of the black, perish every such union [cheers]. Then, take Dr. Beecher; he emptied his college in Cincinnati, because his students discussed the question of slavery, and drove out (happily for our cause he did so) some of the brightest men in America, because they thought they might be permitted to discuss anti-slavery questions. They might talk about temperance, moral reform, missions to the Hindoos or Caribs, to the Patagonians or the natives of New Zealand; but they took into their heads one night to talk about the negro, and that was a great offence. They might talk about the Poles, and send them banners to fight under in their efforts to save their country from the grasp of the Russian Autocrat; but they one day found out that they had Poles at their own door [a laugh]—and they ventured to pity them. For this Dr. Beecher drove them out. Theodore Weld and Henry B. Stanton had no more education in the college; but, with the education of the heart and mind, with the simplicity, with the spirit and love of Christ, they went forth as abolition lecturers over the length and breadth of the free states. Take Dr. Patten: that rev. gent. leaves his church in New York and finds a substitute in the Rev. Mr. Page. The Rev. Mr. Page is not many Sabbaths there before he gets a slaveholding brother to preach for him twice on the Sabbath-day. A paper in New York ventured to find fault with brother Page for getting the rev. man-stealer to preach the Gospel in Dr. Patten's church; the same paper also ventured to hint that the Jim Crow pew is not a very consistent thing in the church of Christ, Well, the Rev. Mr. Page came out with a reply; he admitted that a slaveholder had preached—it was rather an oversight, but he would be more cautious in future. They did not exclude the slaveholder, but inquired whether they were slaveholders for their own interest or not [cheers and laughter]. Holding a slave for his good! If anybody wants to know how to punish me, let him get up in St. Andrew's-hall, or anywhere else, and talk about holding slaves for their good, and I assure him that he will inflict punishment on my spirit quite as bad as if he had inflicted thirty lashes on my back [cheers] Holding slaves for their good! Violating God's law for their good! Would you like to be slaves for your own good—that man there with the hairy cap on—would you (addressing the individual) like to be a slave to the Rev. Mr. Clowes for your own good [hear]? He would look after your soul, and not send you adrift. What would you say to Mr. Clowes if he made such a proposition to you? Mr. Page read a letter, admitting that a man-stealer had occupied Dr. Patten's pulpit. I call them man-stealers. I cannot call them robbers; because if I did so I should have to beg pardon of the highwaymen for classing them with such monsters. This Rev. Mr. Page, the substitute of Dr. Patten, was recently in the Evangelical Alliance—see what is said by him about the negro-pew in Dr. Patten's church:—"As to what is said about the 'Jim Crow pew' in Dr. Patten's church I will remark, that there are quite a number of them there, and very commodious ones too, situated, not in the lowest room, but near the head of the table, close by the master of the ceremonies. Indeed, they are placed conspicuous, right over the heads of the white worshippers underneath them, higher up a little towards heaven than even the pulpit itself, at Dr. Patten's right hand, and near his heart, I have no doubt. They are seated just as the Son of God himself is seated—[sensation]—on high, above the great congregation, in the eye of all, and by the right hand of their best friend" [expressions of disgust]. That is by the colleague of Dr. Patten, written by the hand of that man in New York.

In illustration of the prejudice against colour in the United States, Mr. Thompson related the following anecdote:—

I was riding in a stage-coach with a lady who was tainted with the prejudice against people of colour. I said to her, "If you cannot agree to mix together on earth, you will at last do so in heaven." "Oh," said she, "I do not know. 'In my Father's house are many mansions'" [expressions of disgust].

He then proceeded to refer to Mr. Clarke's statement respecting involuntary slaveholding:—

I say there is not one involuntary slaveholder in America. Take this case: my father leaves me slaves; has he made me a slaveholder thereby? Certainly not? Nothing can make me a slaveholder but holding slaves myself. Your father left you a bag of money; you need not touch it if you consider it the fruit of wrong. Where did your father get the slaves? How could he leave them to you, reverend sir? they never were his. Where are his title deeds from the Almighty, that he might transmit them with other parchments and records? Time does not help you to sanctify crime. Say you that your slave descended from the first cargo that were landed on the banks of St. James river? they have been stolen goods from that hour to the present. How dare you, reverend sir, take them? Your father left them to you, did he? You have a Father in heaven, sir, did that father leave them to you? that is the question [loud cheers].

Mr. Thompson then, after a strain of touching eloquence and powerful argument, proceeded to observe on Mr. Clarke's statement, that there were 100,000 Christian slaveholders:—

He (Mr. Thompson) denied that the terms Christian and slaveholder could be put together. Mr. Clarke had called them mere slaveholders, but let them see how that term would read as applied to other matters: mere sheep-stealers, mere adulterers, mere drunkards, or mere anything else they pleased. He (Mr. Thompson) would not refuse to give the right hand of fellowship to a Christian brother from America who was a mere drunkard, a mere adulterer, a mere pirate, or a mere extortioner; for, if they were to be liberal, let them carry out their liberality. Why, in men-stealing all the crimes above enumerated were comprised. It was a crime against the soul and the body, against man and against God; it was a perpetual crime. Drunkenness was the crime of an hour; slavery the crime of a life.

Mr. Thompson proceeded, in a most convincing style of argument, to combat the principle of voluntary slavery. He contended that there were hundreds of young men educated at colleges in the northern states of America, who went south for the purpose of marrying women possessed of slaves—men, too, who are seen at Evangelical Alliance and Bible Society platforms in this country. He read an extract, showing that the southern conference had elected two bishops, who were extensive owners of slaves. "Can you conceive," said Mr. T., "of Christ and seventy-five slaves? Would he have been a slaveholder? No: if these gentlemen want to imitate Christ, let them give up slaveholding—let them denude themselves of wealth obtained by robbery, and learn of him who, while the foxes had holes and the birds of the air had nests, had not where to lay his head." Mr. Thompson then proceeded to notice the kind of sermons preached to slaves, and quoted from a volume of discourses written for slaves by Bishop Meade, of Virginia, in which the learned bishop says, exhorting them to submission under correction, "that, though they may be quite innocent of the crime laid to their charge, and suffer wrongfully, it is quite possible they may have done some other bad thing which was never discovered, and therefore the Almighty was punishing them for their former fault." Mr. Thompson then entered at some length into a detail of the proceedings of the Evangelical Conference, which he unequivocally condemned for its temporising on the question of slavery, and called upon his auditory to maintain the principle that slavery, under all circumstances, was a sin, and ought to be at once abandoned. [The eloquent speaker concluded his remarkably eloquent address amidst the loud and long-continued applause of the audience.]

Mr. Brock moved, and Mr. A. Reed, Independent minister, seconded, a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, which was agreed to.

Mr. Thompson solicited the indulgence of the audience to hear Mr. Daly, a gentleman of colour, who was a native of a slave state, who had accompanied him down to Norwich to be present at the meeting.

Mr. Daly came forward amidst loud applause. He stated that he was born in Virginia, and that, could he disclose the secrets of that prison-house, it would, in the words of Shakspeare, "cause their hair to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

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American Slavery, the Free Church, and the Evangelical Alliance.—A public meeting of the members and friends of the Glasgow Emancipation Society was held in the City-hall, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of receiving William Lloyd Garrison, Esq., and reviewing the proceedings of the Free Church and the Evangelical Alliance, in relation to American slavery. Andrew Paton, Esq., was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings. Mr. W. Smeal then read Mr. Garrison's credentials from the Abolitionists in America, and from the free coloured population in New York, constituting him their representative. Mr. Garrison then rose, and addressed the meeting at great length, and was followed by Mr. Douglass.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

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A most Unexpected and Important Discovery has been recently made in reference to the supposed danger which awaited vessels making their passage through the Needles. Up to the present time, the Admiralty charts have represented some sunken rocks at the depth of about three fathoms. The country is indebted to Commander Sherringham, and the officers of the Dasher surveying-vessel, for the discovery that the supposed dangerous chalk rocks, in width 500 yards, are never nearer the surface than thirty feet, sufficient for a line-of-battle ship to pass over in all weathers. The great advantage of the discovery appears to be, that ships of every kind going down Channel will be able to use the Needles passage under all circumstances, without risk, and with a considerable saving in time.

The New Sheriffs.—Lord John Russell on Social Reform.—The inauguration banquet of the new sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Challis and Mr. Robert W. Kennard, took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern. The entertainment was very magnificent, and the company numerous. Among the guests were Lord John Russell, M.P., Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P., Mr. Hudson, M.P., Mr. Bankes, M.P. (Cursitor Baron), the Lord Chief Baron, most of the Aldermen, and many of the City magnates. On rising to give the health of Lord John Russell and her Majesty's Government, Mr. Sheriff Challis made a reference to the state of the poor, the defects in prison discipline, and the deficiency of education, as bearing on the increase of crime, and expressed the confidence entertained that the present Government would devote their utmost attention to these important subjects. In the course of his reply, the noble Premier said:—

Let us hope that those great problems, many of which have hitherto been hid in obscurity, but which, nevertheless, are matters well worthy of the attention of statesmen—matters relating to the social condition of the community—will receive such attention that, both here and elsewhere, the condition of the great mass of mankind may be improved; that not only may our gaols be made places of less suffering and greater hope of reformation, but that, by more attention to the means of instruction, many may be preserved from the guilty course on which they now enter in utter ignorance of their duty both to God and man [cheers]. That ignorance you must all see does not, ought not to belong to this enlightened, free, and Christian country; but it is quite true, as your worthy sheriff has observed, that, in times of the greatest civilisation, and in a metropolis like this, where the greatest civilisation is supposed to prevail, yet, while that very civilisation is progressing, it does, somehow or other, leave behind it in its progress persons among the poorer classes of society, who, as I believe, receive less instruction, have less information, and oftentimes live in a more miserable and degraded state of existence, than was the case with any portion of the community centuries ago, when civilisation was not so forward [cheers]. This is now known to us all.

The Biter Bit.—A well-dressed man, passenger by the third-class train leaving the Euston station at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, took *Punch* from out of the hands of Mr. John Gibbs, the station newspaper vendor, just as the train was in motion; and, when it had left the platform at journeying speed, had the bravado to shake the copy at him. Mr. Gibbs, feeling that he was impudently tricked, followed him by the next train, at half-past seven, to Watford, at which station he overtook the trickster, and demanded his money for *Punch*, also his fare to Watford and back, on pain of being handed over to the police. He, to his chagrin, paid the money—namely, threepence for *Punch* and 2s. 6d. the fare—to the amusement of the passengers riding in the same carriage, who had been much annoyed by him up to the time of being overtaken by his determined and adroit pursuer.

## THE LATE THOMAS CLARKSON.

Clarkson! It was an obstinate hill to climb;
How toilsome—nay, how dire—it was, by thee
Is known: by none, perhaps, so feelingly.
But thou, who, starting in thy youthful prime,
Didst first lead forth that enterprise sublime,
Hast heard thy constant voice its charge repeat,
Which out of thy young heart's oracular seat
First roused thee. O true yoke-fellow of time,
Duty's intrepid liegeman—see, the palm
Is won, and by all nations shall be worn!
The blood-stained writing is for ever torn.
Thou henceforth will have a good man's calm,
A great man's happiness. Thy zeal shall find
Repose at length, firm friend of human kind!

Wordsworth.

## A DIRGE FOR THOMAS CLARKSON.

(From the *Suffolk Chronicle.*)

He has not lived in vain,
Who, for man's birth-right brave,
Hath snapp'd the negro's chain!
Given freedom to the slave!

'Twas worthy all the toil
Of thy long, arduous life,
To have won so proud a spoil
In such a noble strife.

Nor has he lived in vain,
Who by his life hath taught
What zeal untired can gain,
To one fix'd purpose brought!

The longest span of time
No lesson well could teach,
More fraught with truth sublime,
Within the humblest reach!

Bernard Barton.

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The Funeral.—Yesterday (Friday), the mortal remains of Thomas Clarkson were consigned to their final resting-place, in Playford Church-yard. The funeral was strictly private, for with the exception of Joseph Sturge, Esq., who arrived unexpectedly, none but relatives took part in the ceremony. Several gentlemen from Ipswich and the neighbourhood were, however, present to testify their respect for the memory of the venerable philanthropist, and their sympathy for the bereaved widow and family. The sad event cast a gloom over the village of Playford, the arena of Clarkson's benevolence since he settled there; and the villagers, by their words and actions, exhibited their sense of the loss they had sustained. The day was well suited for so melancholy a scene. It was one of those autumnal days when an air of serene stillness reigns around, and all nature is hushed in repose. It was calm, tranquil, holy, in unison with the peaceful triumphs of Clarkson, in unison with his peaceful life, after those triumphs were secured, with his peaceful end, and peaceful burial. The pomp, the array of plumed horse and dashing equipage, would have been a desecration to his character, though no one more justly deserved a public funeral and a resting-place in Westminster Abbey. As he died in seclusion, so he wished to be buried. The funeral *cortège*, consisting of the hearse, drawn by four horses, and four mourning coaches, each drawn by two horses, left Playford-hall a few minutes past one o'clock. In the first coach, which preceded the hearse, were Arthur Biddle, Esq., and J. D. Harmer, Esq. In the coach following the hearse, were Thomas Clarkson, Esq., grandson of the deceased gentleman, chief mourner, the Rev. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, the Rev. Foster Maynard, and Mrs. Dyce. The next contained Robert Buck, Esq., Alexander Haldane, Esq., John Corsbie, Esq., and Mrs. Corsbie. In the last were J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., and Joseph Sturge, Esq. The procession was closed with the private carriage of Mr. Clarkson, followed by the domestics of the establishment. As soon as the outer gate of the domain was reached, the carriage of R. N. Shawe, Esq., with that gentleman inside, fell into the line of procession, which was further increased by the addition of the gentlemen from the neighbourhood. In this order they proceeded through the village to the churchyard, passing, at every point, groups of the inhabitants, whose respectful demeanour was a most gratifying feature in the scene. Arrived at the churchyard, some little time was occupied in drawing the coffin from the hearse, owing to its great weight, and the mourners having alighted, and entered the consecrated ground, they were headed by the Rev. T. D. West, vicar of Rushmere, who read the beautiful burial service of the Church of England most impressively. The family vault, in which rest the remains of Thos. Clarkson, Esq., barrister, the deceased's son, whose death occurred in 1837, is situate near the door, in the south side of the chancel. The coffin, containing besides a shell and a leaden coffin, and covered with plain black cloth, with a silver plate on the top, having the name of the deceased and the dates of his birth and death engraved thereon, having been lowered into the vault, the family returned to the hall, and the spectators shortly afterwards dispersed. The funeral was under the superintendence of Mr. Ray and Mr. Maplestone of Ipswich.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

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Dr. Bowring in the Isle of Man.—Dr. Bowring, having effected many valuable commercial reforms for the Isle of Man, is now the most popular man in the island. He visited the little ocean speck on the 17th ult. All the shops in Douglas were closed on the occasion, and the people poured in from the country. All sorts of rejoicings were resorted to, so glad were the Manxmen to see their benefactor amongst them. He was entertained at a public dinner in Ramsey, at which landowners were present representing 10,000 acres of land. Dr. Bowring, in proposing the toast, "Popular Representation in the House of Keys," said, "Here are in this island 50,000 people; and it is impossible they can continue longer without a voice in making their laws—they can no longer be governed by a self-elected body. We do not want the insular Government merged in that of England; but this is what we want, to have local rights and local interests controlled by local bodies, representing the people."

The new Roman Catholic chapel of St. Edward, at Mill-wall, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, was consecrated on Tuesday with great pomp and ceremony.

THE GEOLOGY OF AMERICA.—At the late meeting of the British Association, Professor Lyell delivered a very interesting discourse on the formation of the delta and alluvial valley of the Mississippi river, explaining that the "delta" of a great river was that which was below the first arm or branch that the river sent forth to relieve itself on approaching the sea. The interior consists of vast swamps, covered with trees, the tops alone of which are visible in time of floods. Sometimes the inhabitants on the banks of the Ohio or Red river, after making a large raft, on which they prepare to bring all the produce of the year, for 1,800 or 2,000 miles, to the market of New Orleans, find themselves near the termination of a journey of some two months, entire weeks of which may have been passed by them aground waiting for a flood to float them off again, suddenly hurried through one of the openings which the river makes in its banks, at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, and left aground in the midst of a vast morass; where they are obliged to climb a tree for safety, and await the chance of a boat coming to their rescue. Endeavouring to make some approximation to the *minimum* of time which must have been occupied by the formation of the accumulations now found to characterise the delta and the alluvial plan above, Mr. Lyell warned his hearers that Playfair avowed his conviction fifty years ago that the reason might go much further than the imagination dare follow. The time required for the accumulation of matter found in the delta and valley of the Mississippi, must have been 67,000 years, and another 33,000 years must have been required for bringing down to its present position the great deposit above. The larger fossil animals found in the soil of the valley of the Mississippi are the mastodon, the megatherium, an extinct elephant, an extinct species of horse, some bovine animals, and a kind of tapir. Taking the period which he assigned for the formation of the delta as an unit, it would be necessary to conceive as many of these units as the unit itself contained years, in order to arrive at the vast antiquity of even the comparatively modern formations beneath it. Mr. Lyell concluded by announcing a fact which geologists account most important; he had been enabled to confirm the discovery made by Dr. King of an animal in the coal formation, as he distinctly traced the footsteps of a huge saurian reptile in the Pennsylvanian coal strata.

The aggregate amount of the Cobden testimonial fund is now £75,000, of which Manchester has contributed about £28,000.—*Manchester Courier.*

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.—It is rumoured among the different circles of society in the west of this county, that our most gracious and beloved Sovereign has offered £55,000 for St. Michael's Mount, but that the sum asked is £75,000.—*Western Times.*

SIR ROBERT AND LADY PEEL have arrived at Drayton Manor from town, after visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

## POSTSCRIPT.

*Wednesday, October 7th.*

### THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.

It was understood that the reply of the French Government had been read by M. Guizot at a Cabinet council held on Sunday, under the presidency of the King, and approved, and that it had been transmitted to London for delivery to Lord Palmerston by Count Jarnac. A copy of it was said to have been communicated to the Marquis of Normanby.

The Austrian Ambassador had an interview with M. Guizot on Saturday, for the purpose, it is said, of giving in a protest against the Montpensier marriage, similar to that of the English Government.

The following telegraphic despatch, describing the progress of the French Princes in their journey towards Madrid, is published by the Government papers:—

Vittoria, October 3.

The Princes arrived here this evening at six o'clock. On the whole road there was the same eagerness by the authorities, and the same enthusiasm by the people. They have been received here by the acclamations of a crowd which went out to meet them. The greatest honours were paid to them, and they have made the most lively impression. Their royal highnesses will leave to-morrow, at half past nine, for Burgos.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 30th ult., state that the preparations for the double marriage were proceeding with the utmost activity. They occupied no less than 6,000 persons, who were paid by the Ayuntamiento. The French princes are expected on the 6th. The Senate had granted Ministers the authorisation to levy the taxes by a majority of 99 votes to 1, which was supposed to be that of General Serrano. General Polo, brother-in-law to Cabrera, his aide-de-camp Chincilla, and another superior officer of the old Carlist army of Aragon, have been arrested within the last few days at Carpentras. Two other Spanish refugees, Abbé Masanas and M. Colei, have also been arrested at Avignon.

### IRELAND.

PROPOSED MEETING OF IRISH LANDLORDS IN DUBLIN.—There is now a very general movement amongst the landed proprietors for a meeting in Dublin, somewhat in accordance with the original suggestion of Mr. O'Connell. The general requisition has been modified as follows, to meet objections in various quarters:—

We, the undersigned, request a meeting of the landowners of Ireland, to be held in Dublin, on the day of next, to press upon her Majesty's Government the importance of at once adopting the necessary measures to alter the provisions of the act, entitled the 9th and 10th Vic., chap. 107, so as to allow the vast sums of money about to be raised by presentment under it to be applied to the development of the resources of the land, rather than in public works of an unproductive nature.

About thirty Irish peers (including Lords Westmeath, Mountcashel, and Cloncurry), and a considerable number of gentry, have already attached their names to this requisition. The Earl of Devon is suggested as the chairman of the proposed conference.

A VOICE FROM DARRYNANE.—Mr. O'Connell has issued from his "mountain home" a third essay on the state of the country, in which he repeats all his previous arguments in favour of holding a parliament of landlords in Dublin, for the purpose of prescribing to the Government such measures as may best seem fit to the "Convention," to meet "the horrible emergency in which the country is involved." It was read at Conciliation-hall on Monday. The other proceedings of the Association were unimportant. Rent for the week, £126 8s. 4d.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The riots have ceased in all parts of the counties of Cork and Waterford. The 47th regiment had proceeded from Youghal to Dungarvan. Since the commencement of the public works, and the hope of relief from a general extension of employment, the state of affairs altogether had become much less alarming. There have been some popular outbreaks in Limerick and Galway, but not of a very serious nature. A magistrate in Mayo writes—"Nothing can exceed the deplorable state of this country. If food be not provided, I fear there will be a terrible outbreak." A letter from Roscrea says:—"This day (Saturday) Bianconi's car, plying between Roscrea and Clonmel, was attacked near Templemore. The traces were cut, the driver beaten, and the mail-bag carried off."

COST OF THE MEASURES OF RELIEF.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* estimates that the sum of £8,640,000 will be required to meet the present emergency. There are about 320 baronies in Ireland generally. The Government officers calculate that it will require £3,000 a month to employ the poor in each barony, at 10d. a day—twenty-four working days in the month: multiply this by nine, and the bill to be paid is £8,640,000. It is now discovered, that the grand panacea for our misfortunes—the Universal Drainage Act—this million of money which was to be lent us, is totally inoperative, for estates which are entailed can receive no advance.

ROME.—PROJECT OF A CONSTITUTION.—We find the following in a letter from Leghorn, 24th ult.:—"The general subject of conversation here is the constitution which is to be granted by the Pope at the beginning of November. It will comprise provincial councils, with the principle of election, and a consultative senate to be assembled at Rome every two years. It is still said that the national guard will be organised at Rome, where the Civica already exist, and will be re-established in the provinces, where it ceased to exist in 1832. As to the secularisation of the higher government offices, it is believed that the measure will not yet be carried, on account of the opposition which it meets with. It is, however, added that Cardinal Gizzi, Secretary of State, will, in all cases, nominate as governors of provinces cardinals who are favourable to the new system."

THE CAFFRE WAR.—By the Cape of Good Hope papers we learn that the greatest excitement prevails among the inhabitants of the colony, on account of some cases in which civilians, pressed into the service during the Caffre war, have been subjected to the degrading punishment of flogging.

We learn from Brest that the troops at that place, who are to be embarked immediately for the French establishments in Oceania, consist of 1,300 infantry, 250 artillery, and fifty sappers and miners.—*Galignani.*

THE WEST INDIES.—The Medway steam-ship has arrived at Southampton with advices from Jamaica to the 8th ult. The new sugar duties are received with more quiet than could have been expected. It is true that in some islands public meetings were called to consider the subject, and a system of agitation commenced; but in others, it is rather recommended to fall in with an inevitable change. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt on shore at Grenada on the 6th of September; no damage, however, ensued, nor was it felt in the harbour. Rain had fallen generally in the islands, and the weather on the whole was favourable.

DON CARLOS' SON, THE COUNT DE MONTEMOLIN, IN LONDON.—The daily papers of last week led us into the error of stating that the Count de Montemolin was living secludedly in London,—the locality given, being Hanover-square. We have now to state, on authority we consider worthy of every reliance, that the Count is not staying in Hanover-square: and more than that, that he has not been in London at all. The probability is, that on his escape from Bourges, he went to join his father in Piedmont.—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

MISSION TO JAPAN.—Much attention is just now being turned to the extension of our commercial relations in the East. As some compensation for the disappointment created by the comparative unimportance of our commerce with China, it is proposed to make an effort to induce the Japanese to give up their system of exclusion from the rest of the world. For this purpose it has been suggested, and the project seems to be very favourably received, to send a mission to the Government of Japan.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, 4 P.M.—The accounts received this morning from Dundrum Bay reach to the hour of one o'clock yesterday afternoon; and, we regret to add, leave little hope of the Great Britain's being rescued. On Saturday night, a second attempt was made to get her off by the two steam-tugs from this port; but their success was confined to heaving the steamer's stern round into a more favourable position. During the night the weather became boisterous, and, by the ensuing morning, the steamer had forged further ashore, and, at tide-time, the sea was so high in the bay as to prevent the steam-tugs from approaching to the Great Britain's assistance. Towards noon, the appearance of the atmosphere became highly threatening, and the steam-tugs put out to the open sea for safety, and, up to the despatch of our letters, yesterday afternoon, had not again come in sight. The Belfast steamer, Sea Nymph, made her appearance, but was, also, compelled to put to sea.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—The Admiralty have ordered the Æolus, an old 42-gun frigate, of 1,077 tons, and the Blonde, another 42-gun frigate, of 1,100 tons, the former at Sheerness, and the latter at Portsmouth, to be fitted immediately as depôt ships for provisions for the distressed population on the west coast of Scotland. The Madagascar frigate, fitted as a depôt for provisions for the coast of Ireland, has been towed to moorings at Foynes, in the Shannon, by the Stromboli steam-sloop, Commander Fisher, which vessel will return to Cork, with her masts and gear, to be sent to Devonport, for another depôt frigate, nearly ready to be navigated to the coast of Ireland.—*Globe.*

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The poll, which has been proceeding daily, since our last, for the office of Lord Mayor, closed yesterday, when the numbers were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alderman Sir G. Carroll | .. | 1,653 |
| Alderman Wood | .. .. | 1,644 |
| Alderman Hooper | .. .. | 324 |
| Alderman Moon | .. .. | 3 |
| Alderman Farncomb | .. .. | 1 |

Great uproar followed the announcement that Alderman Sir G. Carroll stood at the head of the poll, with a majority of nine above Alderman Wood. "On Saturday," says the *Times*, "the most cautious man might have deemed himself safe in predicting that the candidate then at the head of the poll would be sent before the Court of Aldermen, backed by an overwhelming majority. On Tuesday the same candidate appears degraded to a second place, his election virtually lost, and his name, instead of the favourite, the rejected of the Livery. It is rumoured, and we do not doubt the fact, that the election was decided at last by the weight of character, Sir George Carroll was considered the more respectable, and, therefore, the safer man. No imputation of an objectionable kind rested upon him. Mr. Wood was rejected by the Livery principally because his character did not stand so high as that of Sir George Carroll."

PARISH OF ST. BRIDE.—The Rev. Mr. Marshall has just been appointed vicar of the important parish of St. Bride, rendered vacant by the recent translation of the Rev. Thomas Dale to the lucrative living of St. Pancras. The vicarship of St. Bride's was offered, in the first instance, to each of the several canons of Westminster Abbey, according to seniority, but declined.—*Globe.*

METROPOLITAN EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The committee of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association, desirous of removing every obstacle to the co-operation of all the trades in the metropolis and its environs, in obtaining a general abridgment of the hours of business, have now named the association "The Metropolitan Early-closing Association." A meeting of assistants, and others interested in the movement, was held last night, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge street, to elect a committee from the various trades in the City district, to conduct the business of the association in its extended form. The chair was taken, at nine o'clock, by Mr. Nash. The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, explained in detail the principles of the association, and concluded by exhorting those present to persevere in their exertions until they had destroyed the odious system which had destroyed thousands of valuable lives. The meeting then separated.

REPRESENTATION OF LINCOLNSHIRE.—We can positively state that Sir Montague John Cholmeley, Bart., will be the candidate, and that the Baronet will be supported by the influence of the Earl of Yarborough and the Duke of St. Alban's.—*Daily News.*

To-morrow, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P. for St. Albans, is to unfold, at a meeting in that borough, his plan of a "National Anti-poor-law Provident and Benevolent Union," to encourage the working classes to save themselves from the horrors of the New Poor Law.

LORD METCALFE'S personal estate in England and within the province of Canterbury is estimated for duty at £100,000. His estate of Fernhill, leased to Sir F. Booth, Bart., and the land near Bagshot, now or lately occupied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are—under the conditions of the will of his father, Sir Thomas Metcalfe, Bart., from whom the baronetcy is derived—to accompany that title, and descend to his lordship's brother, the political agent and late judge of the Delhi territory in India, now Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart.

At Windsor, on Thursday, a deserter of the 2nd battalion Scotch Fusilier Guards, was branded only; the flogging on this occasion was, for the first time, dispensed with. The poor fellow had been absent about a month, and of his own accord, in a state of destitution, returned to the regiment.

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL'S personal estate has been administered to by Lady Wetherell, and a stamp duty paid on £250,000.

The personal property of Mr. Justice Williams has been valued for duty at £25,000. The real estate is very valuable.

In excavating for the Wakefield and Goole Railway, a human skeleton seven feet six inches long was found near Snaith.

SALARIES OF IRISH CURATES.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says,—"The Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is almost daily in communication with the Lord-Lieutenant, supposed in reference to the propriety of augmenting the salaries of the curates of the Establishment in Ireland."

UNION OF THE FREE AND DISSENTING CHURCHES.—On Sabbath evening last, a numerous audience met in the City-hall, to hear a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Crybbace, on the Union of the Free and Dissenting Churches.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

MORE LOCUSTS!—Some locusts were recently caught in the field at Monkhouse farm, near Tynemouth, and also on Whitley waggon-way.

### CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

| — | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Beans | Peas | Flour. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English .... | 5880 | 4720 | 2330 | | | 3350 s. |
| Scotch..... | | | | | | |
| Irish ..... | | | 3680 | | | |
| Foreign .... | 3690 | 4700 | 5720 | | | 2280 b. |

The trade for Wheat is not quite so brisk to-day, but other articles are firm.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For Eight Lines and under . . . . . 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.
Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. . . . . £2
*** All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

# The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1846.

## SUMMARY.

Next to the appalling state of Ireland, the future supply of food has become a subject of anxious discussion, not merely to the people of this country, but to the principal continental nations. At home, especially in the manufacturing districts, the pressure is already being felt in the decreased consumption of goods, and the restriction of the hours of work, with the necessary consequence—a reduction in the rate of wages. In other parts of Europe these unfavourable symptoms have been more violently developed. While Louis Philippe is pursuing his matrimonial schemes, careless of all considerations, save those suggested by his own selfishness, his subjects are suffering the effects of a deficient harvest. The extensive prevalence of incendiarism, proclaims the distress of the rural population—the tumultuous nightly assemblage of the dreaded Faubourg St. Antoine, the parent and director of Parisian revolutions, tells a sad tale of the privations felt in the capital. Similar tidings of deficient crops reach us from Portugal, Holland, Prussia, and southern Germany. In fact, looking at the requirements of these countries, there is little hope of our procuring any large share of the surplus produce of the more favoured districts of Europe. Since harvest, in spite of the misgivings of agriculturalists as to the consequences of the relaxing the duties on corn, and although the markets have been well supplied, the price of wheat at home has been advancing almost without a check. Other descriptions of grain have been more than proportionably high, in consequence of short crops. The *Mark Lane Express* estimates, that the yield of the potato crop, will be barely one-half of what is grown in ordinary seasons. "The consequence of a loss of one-half, or even a third, of the potato crop," says our contemporary, "it is difficult to estimate; nearly half of the people of Ireland subsist almost wholly on this article, and it is so generally and extensively used by the poorer classes in England and Scotland as to render this crop only inferior in importance to that of wheat. Great anxiety is, consequently, felt as to how the masses are to be provided with wholesome food during the approaching winter; and it is now regarded as a positive certainty, that prices of all sorts of provisions will rule high." Our only hope of staving off the threatened danger would appear to rest in our ability to procure the surplus produce of the United States. Our supplies from thence will doubtless mitigate, if they do not fully meet, the evil. Whether or not we import large quantities of wheat,—which, looking at the demand of other countries, and the difficulty of largely increasing at so short a notice the exporting power of a country, is scarcely probable, —there is little doubt of our receiving abundance of Indian corn. The threatened scarcity will, we hope, be productive of two important advantages. The agricultural interest will learn to regard with less alarm the approach of perfect freedom of trade, and the poorer classes of England and Scotland, as well as Ireland, to place less dependence upon the potato as the staple article of subsistence.

The striking progress of the principles of free trade on the continent, since the settlement of the question in this country, is a matter of sincere congratulation. In France it is no longer a matter of theoretical disquisition, but of practical agitation. Each party is mustering its forces for the coming conflict. The friends of commercial freedom are forming their associations, while the monopolists are organising their protection societies in defence of the present system. What will be the result? Will Louis Philippe and his centralising Minister give countenance to agitation—to freedom of discussion? Will the cautious monarch allow, for the first time during his *régime*, a free expression of public opinion on a question of domestic interest? Will he relax, or consign to oblivion, the law for preventing public meetings? We fear not. He dare not trust his subjects so far. Can he prevent it? Should the question become of national interest, we doubt his ability to restrain the expression of the popular voice. Fatal precedent will this become! An agitation of this kind, in which passion is less concerned than principle, appears to us needed to arouse the people of France to a sense of the value of individual liberty, and to discipline them for future self-government. Now, political indifferentism is the leading feature of their character. Government has saved them, as much as possible, the trouble of thinking or acting for themselves. Centralisation has gone far to destroy individual responsibility. We trust that the movement in favour of free-trade will be the commencement of a moral revolution amongst our neighbours—that, forthwith, they may intermeddle less with their neighbours' affairs, and attend more to domestic reform.

Italy also seems bitten with the free-trade mania, so much so as to make it a subject of grave and prolonged discussion in the Scientific Congress of Genoa. To find enlightened views on the intercourse of nations, we will not say entertained, but expressed, in a public assembly in the heart of Italy, is a novel incident in the experience of this age. But this was not all. A project of Count Fieschi's, one of the Pope's officials, for founding in Italy a society to advocate the principles of commercial freedom, similar to those existing in England and France, was submitted for discussion; and, although of course no vote was taken on the subject, generally approved of. At Rome, the new Pope is pursuing with energy and determination his projects of reform. Something like a constitution is expected to be shortly announced, recognising the principle of local self-government—grievances are being redressed—personal liberty is extended—corruption discountenanced, and men of integrity appointed to responsible offices. Is it possible that these changes, almost equivalent in the aggregate to a revolution, can be worked out without serious obstacles? Can civil liberty and spiritual despotism co-exist? The new Pope would seem to be much more ambitious of shining as a benevolent sovereign than as an irresponsible Pontiff.

The immense sensation created on this side of the Channel,—in the columns of the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*,—by the marriages of the two Spanish princesses, has almost entirely subsided. In spite of the lack of exciting topics at the present moment, the subject is becoming stale. We have rumours innumerable on the subject, but nothing to be relied on, except the fact, that the parties most interested in the match are determined to persevere. Possibly, ere this, the Duke of Montpensier has become the husband of the Infanta, and Louis Philippe has achieved a diplomatic triumph over his old enemy, Lord Palmerston. With the marriage, as in the novels of the present day, the interest of the subject will probably subside. Let us hope that the Spanish people are not so enamoured of insurrection and its disagreeable consequences, as to enter upon another sanguinary contest, for the expulsion of the French. The escape of the son of Don Carlos, which commenced in tragedy, has degenerated into farce. The young gentleman *non est inventus*. He is as ubiquitous as Richard III.: now he is in London, anon in Belgium; a third party is confident he has entered Spain; a fourth believes him to be on his way to Italy, not for the purpose of raising the standard of insurrection, to carry off the Queen of Spain, but with the common-place intention of peaceably marrying the Princess of Modena! We hope it may be so. It will be a pleasing *dénouement* to a question which, the other day, seemed fraught with insurrection, or a *casus belli*.

## UNHAPPY IRELAND.

The history of Ireland is pregnant with instruction. No country, perhaps, exhibits a more striking view of the unalterable connexion between political antecedents and consequents, than does "the sister isle" at the present moment. We have in the condition of the Irish people, comprehending in that term landlord and tenant, gentleman and beggar, priest and votary, government and subject, the *debris* of ages of oppression. One may trace up almost every unfortunate characteristic of Irish society to an historic source. It would seem as if this ill-fated country had been left by Providence to show how the richest social materials may be spoiled by human selfishness, and how that selfishness, at last, is destined to dwell amid the ruins it has made, overwhelmed with unavailing remorse. The spirit of feudalism has degraded Ireland into its slave — and the spirit of feudalism is punished by Ireland as a cleaving curse.

In our view, the utter uselessness of all known remedies for Ireland's present case speaks volumes. The difficulties which, in other kingdoms, integrity and energy may grapple with and subdue, are strangely unconquerable there. No change of treatment seems to result in change of condition. Conciliation does not conciliate—justice does not re-assure —generosity does not benefit. All policy is alike fruitless. "The whole head is sick, the whole heart faint." Attack one symptom, and you do but aggravate another. The low fever which wastes Ireland's strength, and threatens ere long to bring on dissolution, will not admit of depletion, cannot be driven out by stimulus. Every experiment fails. The fault is often in the thriftlessness of the landlords—almost as often in the waywardness and indolence of the peasantry. Absenteeism accounts for some evils—the rancour of religious party for others—priestism for many. All classes are at cross purposes—and all purposes, however honest, clash and are shivered. When we have said all this, we have not got a step the nearer to a knowledge of the source of Ireland's unhappiness. How comes it that the landlords are thriftless—that the peasantry are wayward and insolent? What is the cause of absenteeism? And why should the other ills of this unhappy land invariably resist all remedial applications?

It is well known that man, as an individual, may be ruined, bodily, intellectually, and morally, beyond recovery by human means. If he has been himself the main agent in his own degradation, he is, also, the main sufferer from it. If he is the victim of others, others reap the fruits of the wrong practised upon him. The slave of his own passions bears the retribution which those passions have provoked—the slave of his fellow-creature's tyranny, just as he becomes personally insensible to the evils of his own lot, becomes a burden and a curse to his oppressor. And there is a point in the history of each, which, being passed, renders return morally impracticable—a stage at which it is safe to predict that the self-destroying agent cannot reform himself, and that the victim of other men's tyranny cannot be reformed. Divine compassion may do, in either instance, what human purposes cannot—but that alone can. Now, all this is as true of nations as of individuals, and Ireland is an example. Power, no matter in whose hands lodged, native or foreign, lay or clerical, Roman Catholic or Presbyterian, has been uniformly employed in crushing the energies of the Irish population, in squandering the wealth of Irish domains, in making man a tool, and man's inheritance a prey. And now that power would do something, if only for convenience' sake, to unloose the bound, and elevate the depressed, and enlighten the ignorant, and cheer the despondent, it finds to its confusion, that what it has for ages persisted in doing it cannot at will, and on the instant, undo. The limbs which fetters bound have become rigid with cramp. The passions which oppression fostered have outgrown moral restraint. The poverty which selfishness engendered is now clung to as a familiar home. The despair which cruelty begot shuts the door upon the visitations of hope. There is Ireland as you have made her. Her character is the impress of your policy—her condition, the embodied results of your own government. She is become a nuisance to you, and you cannot abate it—a drain upon your resources, and you cannot stop it—an impediment to your progress, and you cannot remove it—a reproach and a disgrace to your name, and you cannot wipe it out. "Ireland's difficulty" is your punishment. The ball has rebounded upon you. You eat the bitter fruits of your own doings.

To produce particular illustrations of the general remarks we have ventured upon above, will, we believe, be unnecessary, and, assuredly, would outswell our space. It will suffice to indicate our belief, that all the evils which are peculiar to Ireland—the recklessness and indolence of her people, their mad competition for a few roods of soil, their contempt for the law, their factious combinations, their abject superstition, their contented poverty, squalor, and filth; the cottier system, and the tenure of land; the absence of a middle class, and consequently of all trading and manufacturing enterprise; the heartless extravagance and vain-glory of the gentry; the violence of religious party, and the ill-blood of race to race; and, throughout Irish society, the strange mixture, found nowhere else, of impudence and subserviency, the pride which will not recognise a favour, and the meanness which spares no importunity in asking for one—all may be traced home, step by step, to the policy which the English aristocracy have devised, and the English people have carelessly permitted, for the profitable management of Ireland.

The thing had got beyond hope, when Providence interposed. For our own parts, we begin now to cherish some expectation of Ireland's ultimate recovery. The case is, at last, out of the hands of man. A wiser, a kinder, and a stronger has stepped in to deal with "unhappy Ireland." The first process, it is true, is a severe one. A nation's food destroyed appears, at first sight, an awful and unqualified judgment. Wait awhile! The blow which descended as if aimed at poverty merely grazes it, and is turned off obliquely upon power. The peasantry, in the main, will be fed—the proprietary will have to feed them. There will be much suffering on both sides—but the discipline of the last will, if not sharper, be far more permanent than that of the first. Meanwhile, the shock will probably bring down the whole framework of Irish society as it at present exists. It will be as the fire of London, which burnt out the plague. Coercion bills, middlemen, rack-rents, legal prosecutions, reckless absenteeism, political law-appointments, ecclesiastical ascendancy, and all sorts of empiricism, must retreat before the potato blight. We pretend not to predict anything as to times, modes, or circumstances, but we look with unwavering confidence to the result. We can better trust that legislation which necessity dictates, than that which statesmanship laboriously devises. "Woe to the spoiler!" Such is the voice of warning which comes across to us upon the wings of this judgment. It is time! Our aristocracy have placed Irish unhappiness beyond the cure of man, and have sunk Irish character beyond man's reach to elevate. It is well for them, for us, for all, that they have no longer the power to regulate the destiny of the sister isle. Providence has snatched the reins and the whip out of the hands of these presumptuous Phaetons. They drive no more—but are driven. Their laws, their partisans, their police, their soldiery, their *prestige*—all the power they held and used to the depression of Ireland, become paralysed by the same mysterious visitation which has fastened upon the staple esculent of Erin's millions.

## THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW" ON STATE EDUCATION.

The *Westminster Review*, albeit not the most sprightly of the quarterly periodicals, is second to none either in the soundness of its principles, the fidelity with which it adheres to them, or the high ability with which it inculcates their worth. On all questions of political economy, on most of political reform, it is to be listened to with the deference due to well-proven consistency and literary eminence. There are subjects, however, upon which, in our judgment, it descants neither wisely nor well—and one of these subjects is "The Education of the People."

In the number recently published we find a lengthy article under the above title. We have read it with

care, and we must pronounce it unworthy the grave importance of the subject. Random assertions, vicious principles, loose declamation, and obvious truisms, ought not to constitute the staple of an article by such an authority on such a theme. We looked for something more philosophical, if not in substance, at all events in cast, from this source. We are bound to confess to no slight disappointment.

The *Nonconformist* is honoured by some share of attention in the article alluded to. The points, however, selected for attack are precisely those which, however decided, leave the main question much where it was. The few observations we made on the much-lauded concessions of Dr. Hook, in which we exposed the *sang-froid* with which that zealous Churchman puts in a claim on behalf of the Church for the whole property it now enjoys, as an inheritance rather than a trust, are rebuked as "a struggle for loaves and fishes," and as a "hankering after the flesh-pots of Egypt." And yet the same writer who reads us a lecture upon such grovelling ambition, proceeds, with scarcely an interposing paragraph to screen his inconsistency, by exhorting Dissenters to pay their church-rates, and, in paying them, to *claim their own*—in other words, to demand an equal application of ecclesiastical revenues to their own religious purposes, as to those of the now dominant sect. We repudiate church-rates, because we hold that no earthly authority has a right to tax us for religious objects—we claim church property as national, not to appropriate any part of it to the support of our spiritual faith and discipline, but for such secular uses as the legislature may hereafter decide upon as most expedient.

In one of the articles preliminary to our discussion of the principle involved in State-education, and avowedly designed only to obtain for us a fair and unprejudiced hearing, we affirmed that popular ignorance is only a symptom of something more dreadful than itself—poverty and numbers,—and that this not the most perfect educational machinery which the wit of man can devise, will subdue, or, to any appreciable extent, ameliorate. For this we are rated as though we had denied the benefit of education to the extremely poor. We did no such thing. We said, and say again, that awful destitution is *the* evil which, at present, preys upon the lower strata of society, and that education is not *the* remedy for that evil. We do not condemn, as useless, all homilies on prudence, because we affirm that they are not precisely the best thing to administer to a starving man. But extreme poverty, it is said, is not an obstacle to education—and Ireland is cited as a proof of the remark. Not necessarily such—not where all are alike poor; but we were speaking of the English poor—and that, in their case, it would prove an obstacle is tacitly admitted by the writer, who suggests compulsion as a fitting means for its removal.

The following extract may be regarded as a fair specimen of the line of reasoning pursued by this writer:—

"Why, if there be no advantage in teaching the poor to read, of what avail are dissertations addressed to them by the *Nonconformist* on the inclosure of commons and the inequality of indirect taxation? Remove poverty? But how is poverty to be removed without removing the ignorance which places poverty at such a disadvantage in its struggle with capital, that the struggle is hopeless?—a disadvantage which did not exist in former days, when, with less intelligence in the higher classes, there was practically less difference between them and the lower than now, because less inequality of mind. Grant all that can be said of the difficulty of effecting the object by education, is it correct to imply that we have any choice of remedies? Must not the knowledge of an evil precede its cure? Will it help the poor to leave them without the knowledge of their true position, or the means of acquiring that knowledge? Is wealth to be poured into the lap of poverty, or poverty to bestir itself for its own benefit? And, if the latter, should poverty be taught to bestir itself in the right way? or shall the direction of its efforts be left, as heretofore, to accident?"

All this we take to be unintentional and well-meaning clap-trap. Much may be done, and must be done, by those who create poverty, for its removal, before education can obtain a fair purchase on the minds of the people. Is the repeal of the Corn-laws nothing? Would an adjustment of taxation on the principle advocated in this very number of the *Westminster Review* do nothing to relieve the working classes from extreme destitution? Is it any answer to us, when discussing what the *Legislature* should do in order to meet the evil pointed out, to ask whether poverty can *cure itself* antecedently to a knowledge of the evil under which it groans? We reply, No. Neither, if poverty were ever so well informed on economical subjects, would the case be much mended, until Parliament were convinced. Commercial restrictions were not invented by the poor. Taxation is not regulated by the poor. Unsound principles of political economy are not clothed in law by the poor. And yet these things cripple employment, and create poverty, by wholesale. Must the education of the masses precede the drying up of these sources of misery?

We are unable, at present, to pursue the subject further. We are sincerely anxious that all our arguments should be thoroughly sifted. This reviewer has rather perverted than examined them. We do not impugn his motives—but we must think his zeal has overmastered his candour. And, after all, the question is one of such great importance, that it becomes the advocates on both sides, to be careful of arguing for victory with more solicitude than for truth itself.

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Registration.—At Manchester, out of a constituency of 11,000, there has not this year been a single objection.

## THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

We request the attention of our readers to our report, given elsewhere, of the public meeting held at Norwich, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of affording an opportunity of controverting certain statements made at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in that city, last week, by Mr. M. M. Clarke, a coloured minister of America, in justification of American slaveholders. The meeting was summoned by the instrumentality of Mr. Brock, who, greatly to his honour, resolved, against the solicitations of many friends, upon clearing the character of the city in which he labours from any supposed sympathy with transatlantic manstealers. Need we say that his firmness has been crowned with a splendid and important triumph? We have no space for comment upon the stirring speeches then delivered, but we could not refrain from commending them to the careful perusal of our friends, nor from offering to Mr. Brock our cordial congratulations on the part he has taken in vindication of religion, from any supposed sympathy with American slavery.

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Probable Supply of Foreign Grain this Year.—The *Liverpool Times*, after entering into various statistical details of the surplus produce of the continental corn-growing countries for the present year, says:—

Combining all these facts, it is evident that our supplies of Indian corn from the Mediterranean and the Black Sea will this year be small, unless English importers are willing to give prices which will make it a dearer grain than wheat. The great hope, under these circumstances, is in the arrivals from the United States; but even from that country we shall receive no large quantity of Indian corn until after Christmas. The largest exportation of Indian corn ever known from the United States took place in 1811, when the quantity reached 348,850 quarters, under the stimulus of a foreign demand for grain and flour, which raised the price of wheat to 64s. a quarter in the United States, during the whole of that year. Since that time it has fallen off to 50,000 or 100,000 quarters, at which amount it has continued for twenty years. Even last year, when the demand for England was great, it did not exceed 200,000 quarters. It is possible that the importations this year may be five times as great as those of last, or a million quarters, but we can scarcely believe that they will reach more than that point. The fact is, that there are few things more difficult than to increase the quantity of grain grown in a country, in a short time.

The Free-trade Party in the West Riding of Yorkshire have gained 770 votes in the recent Parliamentary registration.

Buckingham Palace.—Workmen on Tuesday began the boarding for enclosing the palace, preparatory to commencing those extensive alterations and improvements which it has been resolved to make in it.

Clerical and Parliamentary Railway Stockholders.—From the list in the *Commercial Magazine*, it appears that the number of clergymen who signed railway deeds during the past session was 257. Of these the greater number are for comparatively small amounts, of from £2,000 to £5,000; but some of the rectors, &c., have gone into the speculation more extensively. Thus one is a subscriber for £26,000, one of £27,500, three of £20,000 and upwards, six of £15,000 and upwards, ten of £10,000 and upwards, fifty-three of from £5,000 to £9,000, and the remainder from £2,000 to £5,000. The members of Parliament are subscribers for much larger sums, and are 157 in number, being nearly one-fourth of the entire House of Commons! This list indicates clearly the strength of the railway interest in Parliament; and the sums subscribed for by individual members are in many cases very heavy. Thus we have one for £291,000, another for £250,000, another £178,600, another £153,000, another £144,000, with two for nearly £120,000, and many for from £20,000 to £80,000.

Rather Mysterious.—We understand that a department of the Government, hitherto carried on under a chief, is for the future to be managed by the same chief, assisted by a board of unpaid commissioners. The names of the latter we are not yet at liberty to disclose; but, if we mistake not, they will throw a very curious light on the present state of parties in this country.—*Post.*

Agricultural Meetings.—Several agricultural societies have held their annual meetings this week. The speeches offer little for notice, being upon the whole quiet and moderate. Most persons, even the ardent Protectionists, seem half inclined to fall in with the spirit of the times. At the Hertfordshire meeting, very liberal views were uttered by Lord Dacre, Sir Edward Lytton, and Mr. Cowper, and were greeted by sounds of approval. At Lichfield, Viscount Ingestre suggested that at future meetings, "instead of a great many complimentary speeches which mean very little," the members should listen to a practical lecture on agriculture. At Wetherby, Mr. William Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, delivered a strong Free-trade speech, and was listened to. The Dorchester meeting was remarkable for the presence of the labourers at the dinner; an arrangement requested by Lord Stavordale, the chairman. The worthy countrymen, however, retired rather soon after the dinner, like "the ladies."—*Spectator.*

The *Standard* announces that the Government are about to despatch the Bulldog steam-sloop to Madeira, for the protection of British life and property.

Mr. Haig has successfully introduced his smoke-consuming apparatus into the Ariel, once a Dover steam-packet. The experiment was made from Woolwich; the people on the river were surprised to see the Ariel go at full speed without any smoke funnel.

Representation of the Stirling Burghs.—The *Edinburgh Chronicle* says, that Mr. Gillon has been put forward in opposition to Mr. J. B. Smith, by the Whig clique of Edinburgh.

Three Lives were Lost on Saturday morning, by an explosion of sulphur in a coal pit about half a mile from West Bromwich.

## OUR MEDDLING POLICY—WHAT HAVE WE GAINED BY IT?

(From the *Daily News.*)

We began by recognising the present King of the French with such headlong haste as to offend Russia and Austria; and we continued to give Louis Philippe so cordially the hand, that we rendered any European coalition to crush him utterly impossible. We had scarcely taken this position, when the Belgian insurrection occurred. Louis Philippe instantly declared that no one should meddle with it; that the treaty of Vienna was abrogated, as far as the Low Countries were concerned; and that neither Europe nor Holland should restore the *status* of 1815. We acquiesced. We took the French view of the question against ourselves. We approved of the siege of Antwerp. Louis Philippe, to gratify us, did not, indeed, put his son on the new Belgian throne; but, by means of a marriage, he did the same thing. Commercially, politically, and militarily, Belgium was absorbed by France; and we have taught ourselves to consider it the natural order of things.

Then occurred the death of Ferdinand, and the revolution effected in Spain by his testament. Here again we joined France, and recognised Isabella, without taking express precautions against her or her sister's marrying a French prince. But we had at that time so loaded Louis Philippe and his house with benefits, that we did not doubt his gratitude. We concluded the quadripartite alliance. We sent our soldiers and sailors to combat; gave arms, money, English blood. Whilst Louis Philippe endeavoured to make a merit with the Eastern Powers of not cordially co-operating with us, *we*, in despite of French lukewarmness, saved Bilboa, and with it the throne of Isabella. The sword of Espartero secured it. And then in stepped Louis Philippe to profit by all that we had done. He suborned a party to oppose England in Spain; he set up a press to calumniate her; and in a few months he drove out of the Peninsula, with every friend of England or of liberty, every vestige of English influence. Further, to render security more sure, he placed his minions near the throne of Portugal, and was as much master of the court of Lisbon as of Madrid. And this course of policy he has now wound up by putting an extinguisher on the little queen; and by giving openly to his own son the succession to the Spanish throne, by means of a marriage with the Infanta. We wonder that the ghosts of William the Third and Marlborough do not rise from the grave, to reproach the men who wield the sceptre and the sword of England.

Now, we ask, would we not be much better off, had we possessed no foreign minister, no diplomacy, no far-seeking policy, for the last sixteen years? Need we speak of Italy; where we helped the French to take Ancona, one result of which is, that the French are now predominant at Rome? Need we speak of Greece; which we helped to liberate, in order to have it governed by the French prefect, Coletti? Need we speak of Syria; where we endangered the peace of Europe in resisting France, and where the French, by their monks, have won almost more influence than they wielded through the sword of Ibrahim?

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In the Old World as in the New, our habit universally is, to thrust ourselves between two combatants when they are nearly done fighting, and encourage the weak and half-beaten party to stand up once more against the stronger, in order to get himself entirely beaten, and definitively crushed.

But all this proceeds from the absurd vanity of our statesmen, who will aspire to have a foreign policy, when the nation not only has none, but does not care to have any. Here, for example, are these marriages of the Spanish princesses. Ministers have thrown themselves into all kinds of menacing attitudes, of hurt pride, of angry remonstrance, or of contingent war. To what purpose? except to show that England ought to be angry, but has not the stomach to be so. Lord Palmerston makes his press thunder, it is true; and is full of deep ire in his own heart. But he is forced to be bland, even when addressing that arch-traitor Louis Philippe. He has to smile and promise "that the amicable relations between the countries will not be disturbed;" simply because he knows the people of England would see, without the least disturbance of their perfect indifference, all the princesses of Spain married to all the emperors of all the realms of the universe.

We now learn, that because Government cannot resent Louis Philippe's falsehood at present, it will protest; it will, by a public declaration, disinherit the offspring of the Duke of Montpensier; and thus appeal from the impossibility of present war to the possibility of a future one.

This, we fear, is nonsense. If we will not go to war now—and certainly we will not—to prevent a Prince of Orleans from ascending the throne of Spain, we shall be little likely to go to war for the same cause at any future time. And, knowing this, it is unwise and unfair to throw upon posterity the task of avenging injuries which we dare not resent. Louis Philippe will laugh at our protests; will sneer at our present backwardness, and our valour *in futuro*; and will sheath his sword with a contemptuous "Well, gentlemen, whenever you are ready;" showing how fully he has fathomed our purposes, and seen through our political subterfuges.

If people will but reflect on this state of things, they must come to the conclusion, that the safest and most dignified way for England would be for its Government to conform itself to the public feeling of the nation, and to have no foreign policy at all. There is no use in having any, unless the public have faith and sympathy in it, and unless a statesman can act up to it. Of this, at least, we are certain, that it would be much better to have no foreign policy at all, and no Foreign-office, than to reap from them such fruits. Every aim of peace and friendship missed; every scheme of alliance abortive; every cherished freedom crushed; every useful influence undermined; every feeling of national pride outraged; every guarantee of national power and independence swept away; and even all openings of trade and commerce closed against us, one after the other.

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The Potato Disease.—Many of the farmers in Dorsetshire have commenced the autumn planting of potatoes, in accordance with the recommendation of many agriculturists and chemists, who assert that this is the best, if not the only method, of checking the prevailing disease.

North Lincolnshire.—At a meeting of the Wesleyan and other electors of the district of Spilsby, it was resolved not to support any candidate favourable to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood by the State.

The Congregational Lecture for this year, will be delivered by Dr. Hamilton of Leeds, at the Congregational Library, London, to commence on the 20th inst. The subject is—"The Revealed Doctrine of Rewards and Punishments."

# STATE EDUCATION.

## THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. Baines's tenth letter to Lord John Russell contains an examination of the State educational system of the United States of America. The peculiarities which distinguish it from the continental systems, and make it less injurious to the liberty of the people, are first pointed out. In America the state legislatures are annually chosen by universal suffrage; and the committees for the management of the schools in the school districts are also chosen annually by something nearly approaching to universal suffrage. Inasmuch as one-half of the money for the support of schools in America is voted yearly by the municipal bodies, who are yearly chosen by the whole population of the district, and as the effective direction and control of the schools rests with these municipal bodies, and not with the State Governments, the system approaches much more nearly to a voluntary organisation than to any of the European systems. Yet it has features which deprive it of much of the virtue of voluntary organisation.

Formerly, when the States were a British colony, and when the Church was allied with the State, religion formed a part of the educational system. When the severance between the two took place, the religious character of the State schools was necessarily no longer supported, because the citizens were divided in religious belief. Thus the United States are in a position exactly the reverse of England, both in regard to religion and education. In England, religion is established, but not education. In America, education is established, but not religion.

The fact of there being no established church in the United States is alone sufficient to make their school-system an unsuitable precedent for this country. There the voluntary principle, as applied to religion, has succeeded well. The United States are as amply provided with churches, chapels, ministers of religion, and every species of religious organisation, as any country in the world. Professor Tucker informs us that there are 20,000 ministers of religion. Are we, then, to believe that, if education had, like religion, been thrown upon the voluntary system, it would have been allowed to languish? Analogy and experience forbid the conclusion. It is capable of proof that churches and ministers are more cared for in America than schools and schoolmasters.

The American "common schools" are maintained by powerful political as well as other considerations.

The reports of the superintendents show that those "common schools," to which the children of all classes go, or may go, and for the support of which all pay taxes, are regarded as an indispensable prop of the republican form of government. Private or "select schools" are spoken of with great jealousy, as at once indicating and fostering the aristocratical spirit in the wealthier classes, whilst the "common schools" are recommended for their tendency to keep all on the same level.

This democratic jealousy is exceedingly prevalent in the United States, and it induces the citizens to approve warmly of the system of "common schools," and of that State connexion which is conceived to give them their strongest authority and support.

It cannot be denied that elementary education appears to be nearly universal in the United States, but it is by no means a conclusive argument in favour of the system. Churches exist everywhere: newspapers are well-nigh universal: yet neither of them are supported by the State. There are other causes to account for it:—

The principal cause of the general education of the people is doubtless the state of unparalleled comfort and ease in which the population are placed. Four-fifths of them are engaged in agriculture—a very large proportion of whom have land of their own. Commerce, navigation, mining, manufactures, and handicraft and retail trades, are, generally speaking, so prosperous as to afford good profits and high wages. Labour is in such request as to obtain a large remuneration. Parents have not the same need of assistance from the labour of their children, as in England; nor is there anything like the same demand for juvenile labour. Agriculturists in that country have little occupation in the winter months. It is not compulsory on parents to send their children to school; but they send them because they can afford it, and because they appreciate, at least in some degree, the importance of education.

It is not therefore surprising, that education in such a community should always be more general than in the mother country; but we cannot possibly expect in England, under the social and industrial circumstances of the people, that it should be so extended.

Yet the view given of American education by the statistical tables is really very delusive:—

In the New England states the number of scholars is given as more than 1 to 4 (1 to 3·8) of the whole population. In Massachusetts it is as 1 to 4·5; in New York as 1 to 4·7; in Pennsylvania as 1 to 9·3; and in the whole of the United States as 1 to 7·69. But these numbers include not merely children of the usual school age in England, but all from three or four to twenty years of age, up to which age many of the youth of both sexes occasionally attend school in America.

Moreover, this proportion of children is not found in the schools, as is generally supposed, for any considerable portion of the year. In the state of Maine, according to the official returns quoted by Mr. Buckingham, "the average number of weeks each school is kept by a master (in the year) is seven, by a mistress nine!" It may be thought almost incredible that this should be the average term during which the schools are kept open in the year—the boys' schools only seven weeks, and the girls' schools only nine weeks. But it is not very much better in the great state of New York. From the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for that state in 1844, I find that 709,000 children attended the schools during the year, but for the following periods, viz.:—

| Scholars. | Attended School. |
|---|---|
| 20,000 | for the whole year. |
| 10,000 | from 10 months to 12 months. |
| 35,000 | .. 8 .... ... 10 .. |
| 85,000 | .. 6 ..... 8 .. |
| 134,000 | .. 4 ..... 6 .. |
| 190,000 | .. 2 ..... 4 .. |
| 235,000 | less than two months! |
| 709,000 | |

Thus, out of a total of 709,000 children, no less than 235,000 attended for less than two months, 425,000 for less than four months, and 559,000 for less than six months in the year!

This is a state of things exceedingly different from what is generally understood in this country from the statistical tables published.

The reports of the superintendents in Massachusetts are crowded with complaints of the extremely short and irregular attendance of the children—partly owing to the "truant disposition" of the scholars, partly to the indifference of the parents, and partly to the brief sessions during which the schools are kept open. The following extract from the New York school report leads to the belief that the statistical tables are exceedingly delusive:—

There is reason to believe that many of the children reported to have been taught, attended school but a very short time during the year. If a child attends school a day, or even half a day in the year, his name is entered upon the teacher's list, and he is reported as having been taught. When the pupil, by the removal of the parents to another district, or for any other cause, is transferred during the year, from one district school to another, his name is again entered upon a teacher's list, and he is again reported. In the city, and in some of the villages, this frequently occurs. There are (in Erie county) 8,123 pupils who, it may be supposed, attend the district schools the greater part of the time they are in session, and 8,614 who do not attend regularly; many of whom, as far as ascertained, do not attend at all.—*New York Common Schools Report*, p. 156-7.

Parents being aware that they have only to pay for the time they send, suffer their children to stay at home for trivial causes, and frequently for none at all.—*Ibid.*, p. 416.

To suppose, then, that all the children in these States are in course of education, still less of education in public schools, would be an egregious error. The Superintendent for Albany county reports that, in his district, 2,562 pupils are in public schools, 2,866 in private schools, and 503 in academies. But he adds:—

There are in this city (Albany) more than fifteen hundred children growing up in idleness, insubordination, vice, and crime; many of them already vagrants and beggars, and all fast receiving that street-education which is rapidly preparing them for the almshouse or the jail —p. 71.

It would appear from the statistical tables, as if every child in New York must be under instruction; but that this is a delusive appearance is manifest from the report of the Superintendent, who speaks of

The multitude of scholars (qr. children) who will not give their attendance upon any school with regularity, and who wilfully refuse to be educated, or, by neglect of their parents and friends, are found roving our streets and growing up in ignorance and depravity, even in the midst of common schools, which open their doors on every hand to receive them.—p. 244.

This extract may furnish a new idea to some of our educationists at home, who imagine that all we require to set everything to rights is the building of plenty of Government schools!

There are other facts shown by this report for the State of New York, indicating defects and faults of the most serious kind:—

For example, out of 9,038 schools in the State of New York, 8,340 were built of framed wood; 8,317 had only one room; only 3,261 were in good repair, 2,864 in ordinary repair, and 2,936 in bad repair; nearly 7,000 had no playground; 6,449 were not duly ventilated; and 5,532 had no privies. The superintendents speak plainly enough of many of the school-houses, as will appear from a few samples:—"Many of those in good repair are very far from being convenient houses. Some of those under the head of ordinary repair, and many of those under the head of bad repair, are such tenements as our most thriving farmers would disdain to use for sheltering their horses from the inclemencies of winter!"—p. 81. "It would be doing great injury to the term stable to apply it to one of these miserable buildings; yet, to save a few dollars' expense to each taxable inhabitant of the district, these hovels, fit only for the habitations of moles, bats, and screech-owls, are kept along from year to year." "The school house could not be prized at more than ten dollars, if every nail, board, slab, and shingle about it were taken into consideration!" "No language can detract from their merits, for they are past running down."—p. 122.

But scarcely anything in these reports gives such an impression of the wretched character of the instruction in "the imperial State," as the statistics and representations concerning the teachers:—

It would appear that an extremely large proportion of them take up the profession for a few months, and then abandon it; and that the same schools are, in many cases, taught in the winter by men and in the summer by women!

Out of 5,845 teachers in the winter schools (concerning whom the particulars were ascertained). there were 1,936 "who had, in the whole, taught for a less period than one year;" and, out of 4,701 teachers (concerning whom the particulars were ascertained), there were no less than 3,991 "who had taught the same school less than one year!" In the summer schools, out of 6,348 teachers (concerning whom the particulars were ascertained), 2,552 had, "in the whole, taught for a less period than one year;" and 4,409 had "taught the same school less than one year!" But—what is still more remarkable—the winter schools in the state of New York were taught by 4,796 male teachers, and 1,611 female teachers; whilst the summer schools were taught by only 1,060 male teachers, and 5,783 female teachers! What will any practical educationist say of teachers and schools like these?

One of the most curious things in these American reports is to find that the states are rapidly coming over to the opinion that it is better, as well as more economical, to employ females as teachers, even in boys' schools, than men.

Thus, whilst our educationists are sneering at the dames' schools as altogether contemptible, the educationists of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, are by wholesale adopting the opinion that women make the best teachers; and not merely elderly women for teaching young children, but even young women for teaching large boys! I have already shown that a greater number of female teachers are employed in the state of New York than males. In Massachusetts the numbers are—2,529 male teachers, and 4,581 females. But in the city of Philadelphia the numbers are—84 males, and 442 females.

The American system of electing school-officers, though a security against undue Government influence, is unhappily subject to be swayed by "sectarianism in religion and partisanship in politics;" and often leads to the election of "men of deficient qualifications," and to "teachers being subjected to the dictation of officers immeasurably their inferiors both in intelligence and education."—p. 245.

Some of the Superintendents in the State complain of the total indifference manifested by the people to the schools, arising from their reliance on the authorities. The superintendent of Tompkins County says:—

Many feel that they have nothing to do in the matter. "We've let out the job," was very drily said last winter by one of an audience, upon whom I was urging the importance to themselves of a strict and thorough supervision on their part, not only of schools, but of school-officers.—p. 343.

Is there not great reason to believe, then, that the concern which parents, and Christian and patriotic individuals, would otherwise have felt for education, has been exceedingly impaired, not to say destroyed, by the Government provision? All experience proves that such is likely to be the effect of relieving men from their natural responsibility; and the official reports before me are full of evidence that that effect is realised in the United States.

Mr. Baines would not insinuate, that these defects in the American school system are universal, or even general:—

There are many admirable schools in Massachusetts, in Philadelphia, in New York, and throughout the States. The reports testify that the schools and the teachers are in course of improvement. Moreover, there can be no doubt that the children do acquire the elements of knowledge in the schools, and that the common schools in the United States are highly beneficial. But I have shown from American official documents, a state of things exceedingly different from that which is generally supposed—an amount of slovenliness and defectiveness in every department which could hardly have been believed in a system theoretically so excellent. And the facts here stated will at least serve as a caution to some of our English writers, not to run down the schools of their own country, as though they were far below those of America, and not to conclude that Government Education must necessarily ensure efficiency, uniformity, or any other good quality.

The final and decisive objection to the American system is, that it is found impossible in these Government schools to teach religion:—

Morality is doubtless taught in many schools, and Scripture history in some: but the different sects have been obliged to agree on the total exclusion of doctrinal religion. As the schools contain children professing every creed, from the Roman Catholic to the Unitarian, and as some who pay the school-tax are avowed unbelievers in revelation, this is a matter of clear necessity. But not only is doctrinal religion excluded; the Bible itself is prohibited in not a few schools of the State of New York, as "a sectarian book." Roman Catholics object to the common version, and there are school committees who refuse, in open defiance of the superintendents and of the law, to admit any version of the Scriptures. Did my limits permit, I could quote strong complaints from the superintendents on the subject. (Those complaints show, by the way, that the superintendents have no power to enforce their recommendations.) The matter threatens (though perhaps the danger is not imminent) to break up the system of State education in New York. In Massachusetts there has been much controversy on the question of teaching religion in the schools,—some of the Episcopalians demanding it, but the Unitarians, who are numerous in that State, have succeeded in preventing the teaching of any doctrines beyond those which they themselves believe. The great majority of the orthodox sects agree with the Unitarians as to the necessity of the prohibition. This system is earnestly recommended for adoption in England, by Mr. George Combe, Mr. James Simpson, and many other writers. I have already discussed it in my sixth letter: and I need here, therefore, only repeat my conviction, that it is a system unfavourable to the religious interests of the children, and which will not be accepted or endured, either by the Church or by Dissenters in this country.

Mr. Baines concludes by briefly summing up the conclusions drawn from his examination of the working of the various systems of State education in Europe and America, but the length of the above imperfect abstract prevents us from quoting them on the present occasion.

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Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Baines.—In a final letter to Mr. Baines, the President of the Lancashire Independent College still asserts the correctness of his strictures on the statistics of the former:—

You conclude by saying, "I have established my case." I must not be understood as conceding this statement. Your figures, taken in the sense in which I have understood them, are such as I have described; and, taken in any sense, the conclusions which you have deduced from that source, and which are properly your "case," are, in my judgment, hugely fallacious.

Dr. Vaughan has not abandoned the field of discussion. "I am already pledged," he says,

To a different course elsewhere. Indeed, I am only more than ever convinced that there is a large amount of opinion and feeling among Nonconformists on this question, widely different from your own—an amount of opinion and feeling that ought to be freely and fully represented, and of which it must suffice at present to say that it certainly will be so represented.

To this letter the following paragraph is added in the *Leeds Mercury*:—"Mr. Edward Baines, jun., willingly concedes to Dr. Vaughan the last word, and cheerfully leaves the public to judge between them as to the accuracy or fallacy of the figures they have respectively adduced."

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Mr. Ewart's Views on Education.—The *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday contains a letter from W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., to Mr. E. Baines, in which he says, "You ask, not unreasonably, what are my *ultimate views* on education? My views are—that the Government should support (without imposing) education; should account for what they do to the people; and should proceed with caution, expressly that they may avoid all injudicious interference, and yet render all safe and practicable assistance. As to what is ultimate, that let experience decide. I am content to lay down my principles and sound my way."

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Education in Wales.—The *Daily News*, in its anxiety to furnish "facts for the friends of national education," stated, a few days since, on the authority of Mr H. Griffiths, of Brecon College, that 250,000 children

should be in day-schools in Wales. In addition to this, it stupidly misquoted the statement of Mr. Griffiths, and thereby deprived its friends of an important so-called "fact." The statement, in its integrity (and care should be taken to give it so, for it is worthy of the British Museum), runs as follows:—"According to the last census, our population is not far from a million. Of these about a quarter are between the age of five and fifteen; consequently, inclusive of infants, who are not taken into that account, there ought to be 250,000 of our children at school. It is proved, however, that little more than 70,000 are actually so placed, while of these an immense number receive an education that is merely nominal. Do what you will, and make what allowance you please, there is no getting rid of the fact that nearly 180,000 immortal souls are, at this day, left to run waste among us for want of an adequate system of training." To any one acquainted with the condition of Wales not a single word need be said in refutation of the above extravagant nonsense. Some "Breconian," however, called the attention of the editor of the *Daily News* to the real statement, and stated that it carried with it its own refutation. The editor, however, not willing to lose a single jot favourable to national education, appended a note to his communication, and remarks that the number of the population between five and fifteen amounts to upwards of 233,000, and, therefore, taking the probable increase of the population since the last census into account, that the statement of Mr. Griffiths is not so exaggerated as his correspondent supposed. The statement, however, is very near akin to the kind supplied by the national educationists. Any one acquainted with the social state of Wales knows full well that it would be as reasonable to talk that we should provide school accommodation and teachers for 250,000 of the inhabitants of Georgium Sidus, as to provide the same for that number of the Welsh people, or, indeed, the mass of any people in the world. Ten years of schooling for one-fourth of the population, all from five to fifteen. Truly it is a noble idea, destined to obtain for its promoters an immortal name in the annals of Utopianism. *Apropos* of this subject, we translate the following from his "Notes to Correspondents" by the gifted editor of *Yr Amseran*, in his paper of the 24th inst.:—"Our very numerous correspondents must exercise patience with us; for the bare mention of each of the communications we have received during the last fortnight would take up two columns of our paper. If Mr. Williams, of Coventry, would undertake the editorship of the *Amseran*, for a single month, he would be convinced that the Welsh are not so uneducated as he would have Parliament believe. From the mass of our communications, he might think that every man, and woman too, in the principality is quite able to read and write, and he would further perceive that they are able to compose in a very creditable manner." We trust the commissioners—or whatever term the Whig vocabulary may supply for them—appointed to inquire into the state of education in Wales will, instead of listening to the tales of magistrates and clergymen, as similar officials have hitherto done, call on persons who know the people from experience, and are able to testify, from what they have seen, what their actual condition is.

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None so Blind as those who won't See.—A very curious cause has just come before the Juge de Paix of Neuilly. Some time ago Madame Pluyette, a widow lady of fifty, but who still attaches much importance to personal appearance, had the misfortune, in playing with a lapdog, to receive from it so severe a wound in one of her eyes, that it came out of the socket. Having heard much of artificial eyes, and being recommended to apply to an expert manufacturer in this way, named Tamisier, she gave an order for a glass eye, for which M. Tamisier charged her 100f. Refusing to pay this charge, the manufacturer summoned her before the Juge de Paix. Madame Pluyette having appeared, holding the glass eye in her hand, the Juge de Paix asked her why she refused to pay the bill which M. Tamisier had sent in? "For a very good reason," replied the defendant; "I can see no more with it than I could before." —"What!" said the Juge de Paix, "did you really imagine that you would be able to see with a glass eye?" —"Did I think so?" retorted the angry dame. "Certainly I did. Will you be so good as to tell me what eyes are for, but to see with? I ordered the eye for use, and until M. Tamisier makes me one with which I can see, I will not pay him a sou. I wear a wig, which is quite as useful as natural hair; I have three false teeth, which answer as well as those which I have lost, and why should I pay for an eye which is of no use?" The Juge de Paix endeavoured to convince Madame Pluyette that glass eyes were for others to look at, and not for the wearer to look from them; but, finding all appeals to her reason of no avail, he condemned her to pay the plaintiff the amount of his demand. When the defendant heard the decision, she became furious with anger, and, after dashing her glass eye on the floor, she rushed out of court amid the laughter of the crowd.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Times Building and Investment Company.—At a meeting of this company at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, about 400 persons being present, a vote of confidence in the directors was unanimously passed, and a resolution expressive of the approval of the plan, rules, and tables of this company, was moved, seconded, and passed unanimously. The society's object is to enable the industrious classes, by associating together, without help from any quarter, to became proprietors of their own dwellings, or, on the other hand, to invest very small sums safely and very profitably.

Death of Mrs. Hind.—We have just heard of the death of Mrs. Hind, the widow of the late Mr. William Hind, who was killed in the accident on the Eastern Counties' Railway, in the month of July. On the arrival of her wounded husband Mrs. Hind sustained such a shock that the physicians pronounced her recovery from its effects scarcely possible. With a view to her restoration she was removed from the scene of distress to Peckham, where she died on Wednesday morning last.—*Globe.*

## REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

On Friday a public meeting was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Henry Vincent, on the state of political parties, with the view to the adoption of measures for promoting a "real representation" of the people in the Commons House of Parliament; Mr. Ebenezer Clarke in the chair.

The Chairman said he had been a party to convening the meeting, because the object aimed at was in unison with the opinions he entertained. He possessed the elective franchise himself, and he thought it was his duty, and that of all others similarly circumstanced, to endeavour to extend that privilege to others who did not at present enjoy it. He, however, disclaimed any intention to obtain that object by any other influence than that of moral force. He thought it proper to make that declaration, because people had been mistaken on the point. He should then introduce to their notice Mr. Henry Vincent, who was prepared to address them on the subject.

Mr. Vincent said that the class of politicians who coincided with him were every day increasing. They thought that there was a principle of right and wrong in politics as well as in religion, and that institutions were made for men, and not men for institutions. He considered that Government, through a system of representation, which recognised the popular sovereignty, was the only one that could be defended upon the principles of religion. He could not admit that the present representation was based upon justice, for through it even the middle and intelligent classes had not the influence to which they were entitled. The aristocracy, who possessed the greatest influence, exercised their power, rather to promote their own influence than the public good. The conduct of that class with regard to the corn-law question illustrated that fact. It was only through the force of public opinion that they were compelled to resign that monopoly. The people had compelled that class to abolish some of the monopolies which they enjoyed. Still, the small shopkeepers, and numbers of intelligent mechanics, were deprived of the elective franchise. It was a fact, which he wished to impress upon their minds, that there were at that moment five millions of men excluded from the elective franchise. Such being the case, he thought that all Christian men were bound to give a Christian reason for the exclusion of so many of their countrymen from a political right. He had heard it objected, that these men were open to corrupt influences. Supposing that to be the case, the admission of its existence implied the fact that there were parties who employed corruption for their own purposes; the parties who practised it were members of that class who made the laws by which they were governed. This objection then should be applied, in fairness, to those who corrupted as well as to those who were corrupted. The people, however, in this respect were calumniated, for although despotism made men bad, still there were many who were proof against temptation, and remained virtuous citizens. He thought the time had come for renewed exertion, in order to promote a reform in the representative system. The history of the corn-law question proved the selfishness of the aristocracy. Although the people appeared to be represented, yet it cost them a large expenditure of labour, of eloquence, and of money, to effect that measure of justice. The party which Sir Robert Peel had formed was now disorganised; he had done that which his party would never forgive. From the disruption of party which the corn-law contest brought about, would emanate a spirit which would result in the benefit of the people. Sir Robert Peel would now be obliged either to throw himself into the ranks of the Whigs or strike into a new line. He would adopt no other policy than one of progress. It was now determined to organise an agitation, for the purpose of effecting a thorough reform in the representation of the people, upon a peaceful and Christian plan. "The National Alliance" was formed for that purpose; they would raise funds, distribute tracts, and send active missionaries among the people, to induce them to demand the elective franchise, vote by ballot, and no property qualification for Members of Parliament. Mr. Vincent then, at great length, repeated the arguments which would be addressed to the people by the "Alliance," and concluded his address with an eloquent apostrophe to liberty, which was much applauded.

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Vincent, and an acknowledgment made to Mr. Moxhay, for his liberality in affording them the gratuitous use of the Hall.

The meeting then separated.

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Death of the Baron de Bode.—The Baron de Bode, whose claims on the British Government to a sum of money, amounting to nearly a million, have so long been before the public, died on Friday evening, at ten minutes past nine o'clock, at his residence, 18, Grove-end-road, St. John's Wood. The death of the baron was quite sudden. After taking a glass of water he was observed to look pale and be tremulous, and in a few moments more fell down and instantly expired. He was in his 70th year. The relatives of the baron ascribe his death to the anxiety of mind consequent on the continued prosecution of his claims, which are still the subject of litigation. An inquest was held on the body of the Baron on Monday, before Mr. G. Mills and a jury. The latter gave a verdict of natural death from ossification of the coronary artery, produced by natural causes, but hastened by anxiety of mind, consequent on the state of his affairs.

The Great Western Railway Company have contributed £50 towards a fund for the purpose of establishing Christian missionaries on the Berks and Hants Railway, which is now in the course of formation.

A public meeting has been held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the purpose of forming a society to advance the art of teaching, and elevate the condition of the schoolmaster.

The Wellington Statue was raised to its pedestal at the top of the triumphal arch at Hyde-park-corner on Wednesday and Thursday. Nothing now remains but the removal of the scaffolding to enable the public to judge of its effect in its present position. During Wednesday Mr. Wyatt received visits from a great many of the nobility. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz came early in the afternoon, and passed some time within the enclosure. The Premier also honoured the artist with a visit, as did Lord Morpeth. The latter ascended to the summit of the arch, and viewed the plinth on which the statue is intended to be placed. Without expressing an opinion as to the propriety of the site, we understand the noble viscount complimented Mr. Wyatt in very warm terms on his complete success in producing a magnificent work of art. Lord Charles Wellesley, who has kept open house in the absence of his father during the past two days, paid Mr. Wyatt a visit in the course of Wednesday.

The *Times'* commissioner has been sent to the Highlands of Scotland. He dates his letter from Ardgay, Ross-shire, on the 22nd of September. The result of his investigation thus far is, that there has been a general failure in the potato crop, and that there is consequent scarcity and privation; but that good employment is abundant in the eastern Highlands, and that with activity and self-dependence the pressure may be met. He extends his investigation to the general causes of poverty in the Highlands, and discovers that they are ethnographical—the idleness and helplessness of the Celtic race. In Ireland the descendants of the ancient Scoti submit to filth, poverty, and hopeless lack of improvement, because they "will not be troubled" with any exertion; the same race in the Scottish Highlands "will nae be fashed" with any necessary effort at improvement. The *Morning Chronicle* has also a special correspondent in the north of Scotland, to report the condition of the people.

The Seventh Hussars left Hounslow for Ireland last week. Since the fatal flogging of White, the officers of the regiment, and the farriers who flogged, have been exposed to many insults from the neighbours.

The Registrations.—The revising barristers have a much easier task to perform now than on any previous occasion. Party feeling, generally exhibited in its pettiest forms in registration courts, appears from the recent proceedings in which courts have already been opened, to have very materially abated. In Manchester and the neighbouring districts the business has been mostly of a routine nature, one or other party, sometimes both, being unrepresented by an agent. In such a state of things little interest is felt for details, hence we refrain from giving them.

The Whittington Club.—It affords us great pleasure, says *Jerrold's Newspaper*, to learn that, from the earnest activity displayed by those most interested in the carrying out of this project, we may, in timely season, count upon its fullest and most successful issue. The appeal has not been made in vain. Suggestions have been responded to by a zeal and spirit of hopefulness that are the best omens of ultimate prosperity. Every day adds to its supporters the active and the intelligent. The same journal suggests an attempt to procure a portion of the site of Fleet prison for the Whittington Club-house. A Whittington Club is forming at Birmingham, in connexion with the Association for obtaining an abridgment of the hours of labour, towards which J. Sturge, Esq., has given £5.

The Rajah of Sattara.—On Wednesday, a very numerous meeting took place at the Royal British Institution, City-road, for the purpose of taking into consideration the case of the deposed and exiled Rajah of Sattara. G. Cross, Esq., was called to the chair, and having briefly opened the proceedings, Mr. G. Thompson introduced Rungo Bapojee, who, on rising, apologised for his inability to speak English well, and produced a voluminous written document, which was read to the meeting. It commenced by pointing out the favourable opinion which, in 1845, was entertained by the East India Company respecting the Rajah—the fasle testimony which had been got up against him—and the forgeries and other means by which charges of treason against the British Government had been made against him, chiefly through Colonel Ovans. Mr. G. Thompson gave a history of the Rajah from the time he was taken under the protection of the British Government until the present time, as also of the country over which he had ruled, and the race from which he had sprung. Other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and resolutions were unanimously passed, recommending the case of the Rajah to the attention of the Government and the public, to get a hearing for his Highness.

The Inquest at Dagenham.—No further clue has as yet been found in the tracing out the murderers of Clarke, the policeman. Neither is it exactly known what course will be pursued with the perjured policemen. Mrs. Parsons, the wife of Sergeant Parsons, died last Saturday. There has been a meeting of the several heads of divisions of police at Scotland-yard, for the purpose of devising the best means of discovering the murderer or murderers of the unfortunate man Clarke. The result of that meeting is the proposition of enlarging the amount of reward for the discoverer of the murderer from £100 to £500; and, as the police feel that a certain odium has been cast upon the force generally by the non-discovery of the murderer, they propose to raise, by voluntary subscriptions amongst themselves, the other £400, in order that the perpetrator may be brought to justice.

Abolition of Flogging.—Reading.—An influential and crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Reading and the vicinity was held on Wednesday evening, at the New-hall, London-street, for the purpose of adopting measures to promote the entire abolition of punishment in the army and navy, and to sustain the recently formed "Flogging Abolition Society" in their efforts to achieve that object. Mr. John Statham, minister, was called to the chair at seven o'clock, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously adopted.

## LITERATURE.

*A Memoir of the Life and Character of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Treasurer of Highbury College.* By his Son. pp. 584. London: John Snow.

Mr. Thomas Wilson deserved, on many accounts, a record of his life and labours. He occupied for many years an important position in what is termed, by a strange expression, "the religious world." He had the wealth, the leisure, and the disposition, to do much for the promotion of religious truth; and in doing it he furnished an example which it would be well for themselves, and for the world, if many in circumstances like his own were willing to copy. We are not blind to his defects. We can see, or think we can see, how he might have been more fitted for his chosen place and work. In a larger measure of some personal qualities, in greater comprehensiveness of mind, in more profound and liberal views, in juster conceptions of the rights and relations of churches, over many of whom he possessed so considerable a power, we discern what would have rendered his services much more valuable to the cause of ministerial education, and the evangelisation of the people. But he gave himself with a zeal above that of many, and a practical sagacity by no means to be despised, to the highest good of his fellow-men; and his activity and generosity will secure for him a long and worthy remembrance.

His son has written his life with commendable diligence and fairness. Without committing ourselves to an approval of all the opinions expressed, and thinking that the volume might have been rendered more extensively interesting and instructive by being less personal,—less like a list of pecuniary contributions, — we can conscientiously praise its general execution. On many subjects the author develops or suggests views that do honour to his judgment and his taste, and that are more in keeping than were those of his father with the characteristics and requirements of the times. The sketch by Mr. James is in his best style—judicious and graceful, discriminating and just. The book is calculated to do good; and we trust that the perusal of it will stimulate not a few wealthy readers to be "rich in good works."

*Notes, Explanatory and Practical, on the Epistles of Paul to the Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians.* By the Rev. Albert Barnes. London: George Routledge.

*Notes, Explanatory and Practical, on the Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians, to Timothy, to Titus, and to Philemon.* By the Rev. Albert Barnes. London: George Routledge.

We have had occasion to express our opinion of Mr. Barnes's merits as an expositor, and need therefore only draw attention to Mr. Routledge's edition of his works, which is exceedingly well got up, and sold at a very low price.

*Education: showing What is Done; What is not Done; What we Can Do; What we Must Do, to Educate the People.* By W. T. Haly, Esq., of the Middle Temple. London: James Ridgway.

Containing many grave facts, and many wise suggestions, with some things with which we cannot agree.

*Thoughts on Christian Union, with reference to the Present Efforts to bring about a Union of all Evangelical Christians.* Dublin: James M'Glashan.

The object of this pamphlet is two-fold: *first*, to ascertain what kind and extent of union among Christians of all denominations would be practical and safe in the present divided state of the Church; and *secondly*, on what principles Christian churches of every name may be ultimately united, in all respects, as one church of the living God. In seeking this object, the author displays considerable ability, and proves himself to have thought deeply upon the subject, though we are unable to adopt all the conclusions, and to cherish all the hopes, at which he has arrived.

*American Slavery: Organic Sins: or, the Iniquity of Licensed Injustice.* Edinburgh: William Oliphant and Sons.

Mr. Dunlop makes a vigorous and formidable assault on the distinction instituted between "slavery considered as a system established and organised by civil government, and slavery as it may be considered and treated by individuals under that government."

*Discourses and Essays.* By J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, D.D. With an introduction by Robert Baird, D.D., New York. pp. 360. Glasgow: William Collins.

These compositions will abundantly sustain the very high reputation of Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, and will prove that great as are his powers to paint a truthful and living picture of history, his excellence is not confined to that. For a clear and strong putting of the case—for a wise distinguishing between things that differ—for reasoning that seems to have as much to do with the soul as with the understanding—and for sentiments quick and warm with the spirit of the gospel—these productions will rank very high in the class to which they belong. We advise their perusal with almost a personal solicitude.

*Hymns appropriated to Christian Union*, Selected and Original. By J. Leifchild, D.D. London: J. Unwin.

Most of these hymns are taken from the volume styled "Original Hymns," by the same editor. In their present form they will be found useful at meetings of Christians belonging to different communions, as they breathe the spirit of the gospel in connexion with its leading principles.

*Pastoral Addresses.* By J. A. James. Second Series. A New Edition. The Religious Tract Society.

Having expressed a favourable opinion of the first series of these practical addresses, we need only add that the second is like unto it—of equal excellence in matter, and equally adapted to preserve, strengthen, and stimulate the souls of men.

*A Dissertation on the Scriptural Authority, Nature, and Uses of Infant Baptism.* By Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. Third Edition. With an Appendix, containing Strictures on the views advocated by the Rev. Dr. Halley. pp. 347. Glasgow: James Maclehose.

No man living, we should imagine, has mingled in more, and more various, theological controversies than Dr. Wardlaw. Unitarians, Baptists, Pædobaptists, Infidels, Churchmen, Millenarians, Friends, and many others, have all experienced the skill of his arm and known the temper of his weapons. And yet we question if any prominent polemic has written less that he would "wish to blot," than Dr. Wardlaw. He is a remarkable specimen of the union of strong pugnaciousness with all the amenities and amiabilities that controversy so greatly needs. He is quite at home in an argument—almost everything in his mind seems to take the form of a syllogism—he likes the business and bustle of a vigorous engagement—but, at the same time, a noble freedom from all that is mean and all that is violent, a love of truth, candour, and courtesy, mark his productions.

It is not our wont to meddle with such vexed questions as those discussed in the volume now before us. But if we may not express our opinion on the *subject*, we may on the *book*. It is not a new work, having been published more than twenty years ago; and it is not an unknown one, the present being the *third* edition. Dr. Wardlaw is one of those who lay great stress on the Abrahamic covenant in proof of the authority of infant baptism. The first two sections are occupied by showing the divinely instituted connexion between parents and children under the law, and by endeavouring to prove that this connexion was recognised and observed in the time of the apostles. The third section is designed to exhibit the more positive and practical part of the subject, according to the author's views. It is too late in the day to characterise the discussion. That it is able, clear, and in good taste and temper, all must know who know the author, whatever may be their opinions on the matter in debate. The present edition is much enlarged, containing an appendix "On John's Baptism," and "On the Warranted Extent of the Administration of Christian Baptism," &c., deserving the careful attention of those who espouse the opposite views.

*Sermons occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Hugh Heugh, D.D., Glasgow.* By James Taylor, D.D.; J. Brown, D.D.; and Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. With the Address before the Interment, by James Harper, D.D. Published by request. Glasgow: David Robertson. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

A beautiful memorial, worthy of the memory of the honoured dead, and of the reputation of the honoured living.

*History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century.* By J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, D.D., Volume Fourth. Glasgow and London: William Collins.

It is unnecessary to represent the claims of Dr. Merle D'Aubigné as an historian. He has made the record of facts as interesting as a novel. The difference between his narratives and those of most other writers is that between a scene at the diorama covered with the snows of winter, and the same scene clothed with summer loveliness. Multitudes have been instructed by his volumes in momentous passages of the world's history, who, but for them, would have remained ignorant. The fourth volume will fully sustain the reputation acquired by its predecessors.

Mr. Collins deserves high praise for the manner in which he has kept faith with the public. At a great price he has obtained the right to sell the fourth volume to the purchasers of his edition at the same remarkably low rate as the preceding ones. We trust that it will have the immense sale which is necessary to meet the heavy expenses incurred by the spirited publisher.

*Auricular Confession and Popish Nunneries.* By William Hogan, formerly Roman Catholic Priest. London: G. B. Dyer and Co.

A pamphlet containing horrible details which Protestants ought to know, but which many of them will scarcely believe.

*John Knox, his Time, and his Work.* A Discourse. By Dr. Candlish. Edinburgh: J. Johnston. Second Thousand.

We are glad to see that this excellent discourse has reached a second edition.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

Dear Sir,—There have been some remarkable doings in this city of late concerning the Evangelical Alliance and American slavery. Your last number contained an account of a meeting that had been held here, at which the Rev. Mr. Clarke, from the United States, defended from all blame the professors of religion who hold slaves. Your account conveyed a very good idea of all that passed. As your readers were informed, I announced at the said meeting that I should deem it my business to let my neighbours know, as soon as possible, that Mr. Clarke's representations were not true. For this announcement I was most seriously blamed by most parties, and by others most unceremoniously condemned. By a few individuals, on whose sympathy with all righteousness I thought I could rely, I was assured that I had entirely mistaken Mr. Clarke. They deprecated the fulfilment of my intention to hold a meeting, as in no wise required or justified by aught that had taken place. I was sufficiently moved by their remonstrances to review, with great care, the circumstances which had transpired, and to examine a verbatim report of Mr. Clarke's speech furnished me by an excellent phonographist. The result of all this was a determination to carry out my purpose, and to do it, not apologetically, but firmly and in good heart. The meeting was called, and George Thompson undertook to come down to our aid. On Friday last the meeting was held, when, by the verdict of upwards of two thousand persons, before whom the case of Mr. Clarke was fairly put, it was decided that his representations concerning the slaveowners of America ought publicly to be condemned, as disingenuous and untrue. By the Norwich meeting they were most assuredly condemned.

As your forthcoming number will contain an account of our proceedings, I need not relate them.

But I must call the attention of my brethren throughout the kingdom to the evidence, now so glaring, that the leaders of the Evangelical Alliance are lending themselves to the advocacy of the doctrine that man may hold property in man. It is no longer a question between one individual and another, as between myself and Mr. Clarke, it is a question between the Evangelical Alliance and the Christian public. My hope is strong, that the Christian public will be faithful to their professions and pledges on the subject of American Slavery. It surely cannot be that, for the sake of friendly association, once in seven years, with the ministers of America, we are prepared to forget our Anti-slavery Conventions, and to hold our peace about the aggravated miseries of the slaves of America. If this comes of the Evangelical Alliance, better it had never been projected. For one, I am now quite convinced, that, as a project for good, it has signally failed; and I think the proof is quietly accumulating, that, as an instrument for evil, it will be extensively used.

The perplexity and inconsistency of the Alliance touching slavery are bad enough in themselves; but I hold them to be still worse as an indication of the general principles and designs of the Alliance. It has been tested by the difficulty created by the Americans.

Its estimate of Christian truth, its idea of Christian union, its consciousness of Christian obligation, have been put to the proof. It has been weighed in the balances, and I submit it has been found wanting.

The lovers of Christian unity, however, need not be dismayed. There is more probability than there ever was of an ultimate confederation, so far as it is practicable on earth, of all good men.

There must be more controversy yet, and there may seem to be even more aberration than that which we deplore now; but the result of controversy will be truth, both theological and ecclesiastical; and attachment to the truth will induce mutual and substantial attachment between those who understand and love the truth.

I am, yours truly,
*Norwich, Monday.* William Brock.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Tunbridge.—On Monday evening, September 28th, a public tea-meeting of the members of the church and congregation was held at the Independent chapel, Tunbridge, for the purpose of presenting testimonials of the affectionate esteem of the people for their worthy pastor, Mr. T. V. Mummery, upon his departure from this town, to be engaged in a larger sphere of usefulness in London. About one hundred and fifty persons sat down to tea, and although the usual concomitant of tea parties, good-humour, universally prevailed, yet this feeling was not unmixed with that of sincere regret at the loss of one who was an efficient and inestimable pastor, who enjoyed a much larger degree of the respect of all parties in the town, than usually falls to the lot of a thorough-going Nonconformist minister, and "whose praise is in the churches" of the county. After tea, W. Gorham, Esq., was unanimously called upon to preside over the second meeting. Several addresses were given, and Mr. G. presented to Mr. Mummery, in the name of the meeting, a beautiful and valuable book, together with a small purse of cash. A very pretty testimonial of the warm affection of the teachers and children of the Sunday-schools was also presented by Mr. Mercer, the superintendent. Mr. Mummery made touching replies, and in the course of his addresses acknowledged the receipt of many private tokens of regard, and declared that he never could forget the kindness he had experienced from his friends during his sojourn of six years at Tunbridge.

Opening of the New Independent Chapel, Tur Langton, Leicestershire.—On Thursday, the 1st of October, two sermons were preached on the above occasion—in the afternoon by Mr. H. Toller, of Harborough; in the evening by Dr. Legge, of Leicester. About 150 friends sat down to a public tea. On the Sunday evening following, a sermon was preached by Mr. F. Islip, of Kilworth, through whose exertions the chapel has been erected. The congregations were large on each of the occasions, and more than £40 were realised from the collections and the tea.

Stowmarket.—Mr. W. P. Lyon, B.A., has resigned has pastoral charge at Albany-chapel, Regent's-park; and accepted a most cordial and gratification invitation from the church and congregation at Stowmarket, Suffolk. Mr. Lyon begins his labours at the latter place on the second Sunday in October.

## THE FAMILY COMPANION.

The Privilege of the Purse.—The whole world has taken the place of Rome, in granting indulgences to the rich.

The colossal statue of O'Connell, by Hogan, the distinguished sculptor, has arrived in Dublin from Rome.

The Electric Telegraph.—A scale of charges for messages sent by the electric telegraph on the South-Eastern Railway has been published. The minimum charge is 5s. for a message of twenty words. The charge to Tonbridge is 5s.; to Maidstone, 7s. 6d.; to Folkstone and Canterbury, 10s. 6d.; to Dover, 11s.; and to Ramsgate, 12s. 6d.

Paint.—To get rid of the smell of oil paint, plunge a handful of hay into a pail of water, and let it stand in the room newly painted.

The *Welshman* says that Father Mathew is of a very ancient Welsh family, the records of the Principality showing he is descended from Gwaythvoed, King of Cardigan.

Clerical Intelligence.—We understand that the inhabitants of Osnaburgh-terrace, near the Regent's-park, have petitioned that in the new arrangement of the various episcopal sees the revival of the old bishopric of Osnaburgh, formerly held by the Duke of York, shall be included.—We have heard that six thorough-bred donkeys have been despatched to the estates of Lord Ripon, for the use of the curates connected with the livings in the gift of his lordship.—*Punch.*

Louis Philippe's Letter.—It is said that the King of the French has written a letter of twelve sides to Queen Victoria, to mollify her Majesty towards the Spanish match. We do not remember, even in the "Newgate Calendar," so long a defence of child-stealing.—*Punch.*

Many of the framework-knitters, says the *Leicestershire Mercury*, have left their work to gather blackberries, as a more remunerative (and certainly more pleasant) employment.

The *New York Tribune*, alluding to the fatal consequences which often occur from inhaling steam when a boiler bursts on board a steamboat, recommends all steamboat travellers to remember the following advice—"*Keep your mouth shut when the boiler bursts.*"

It is in vain to regret a misfortune when it is past retrieving, but few have philosophy or strength of mind enough to practise this. A famous physician ventured five thousand guineas on the South Sea project. When he was told at Garraway's that all was lost, "Why," said he, "'tis but going up five thousand pair of stairs more."

The Moon, Lord Rosse, and Irish Distress.—A correspondent to the *Morning Herald* suggests that a map of the appearance of the moon from Lord Rosse's telescope, sold at the price of one shilling, would produce a very large sum of money in a short time. This sum he proposes to apply to the Irish relief fund.

The Menai Tunnel Suspension Bridge.—The foundation-stone of this stupendous work across the Menai Straits was quietly deposited, in the presence of the engineers of the district and the contractors, on Friday last. The erection of the bridge is expected to occupy three years.

The Hindoo, Mohun Lal, has recently written a book, which he dedicates to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. He prays "that as long as the oceans are filled with water, and the heavens decorated with the sun and moon, the gracious shadow of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert may never be diminished from the heads of their British and Indian subjects."

An Ingenious Device.—In some of the towns of Germany the itinerant vendors of female finery have started a new and irresistible method of attracting customers. They announce that a magnificent shawl (*un châle d'honneur*) will daily be presented to the handsomest woman that may grace their sale-rooms with her presence.

The Bengal Government has appointed a committee, consisting of four medical officers, and three other gentlemen of known ability, to inquire into and report upon the mesmeric operations performed by Dr. Esdaile in the hospital at Hooghly.

As illustrative of the operations of the salt monopoly, it may be stated that the cost of a cargo of salt in Liverpool is 15s. per ton. On this small sum the impost levied by the East India Company is £8 3s. 6d.

The newspapers state that almost all the fish have this year quitted the coast of France for that of Scotland.

Multiply the word "Murder" by ten thousand, and the product is "War."—*Arithmetic of Peace.*

The tide fell so low at Tynemouth Bar, on Sunday week, that three of the local pilots walked across the river from South to North Shields.

Methodism and Smoking.—The Alleghany Methodists have issued an order against their ministers smoking, unless in case of illness, and that when such an excuse is offered for such indulgence, it must be supported by a medical certificate.

Dr. W. B. Waterman, of Buffalo, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the New York State Prison, for disinterring bodies for anatomical purposes.

Coffee.—As a specimen of ancestral wisdom, we learn from old records that coffee was esteemed a poisonous berry. In the year 1657 one of the oldest coffee-houses of London, the Rainbow, near Temple-bar, was presented by the inquest of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West "for making and selling a sort of liquor called coffee, to the great nuisance and prejudice of the neighbourhood," &c.

Extensive Employment of Magnetic Telegraphs.—At a recent sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper was read which had been transmitted by Mr. Morse, giving an account of the telegraph lines already established in the United States of America. From New York the telegraph branches off respectively to Philadelphia, thence to Baltimore, to Boston, and thence to Springfield, Hartford, and Newhaven; to Albany and thence to Buffalo and Rochester; to Washington and thence to Baltimore. The extent of these telegraphic lines is 1,659 miles. In fact, the electric telegraph is now the chief mode of transmitting all the news of the Government and the important correspondence of merchants and of the public generally. Its influence has been already felt by the press. The journals of the large towns, which were taken in the country on account of their giving the most recent news, have lost a great number of their subscribers; whilst there has been a very large increase in the circulation of the journals of the small towns near the extreme points of the electric telegraphs.——In France and Belgium this magical medium of communication has not yet been adopted to any great extent, but arrangements are making for laying it down along the principal lines of both countries, as well as in Germany. On the continent it is exclusively in the hands and under the control of Government, while in this country it belongs to private enterprise.

There is a marked difference in the healthiness of houses according to their aspectin regard to the sun. Those are decidedly the healthiest, *cæteris paribus*, in which all rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to direct light. It is well known that epidemics attack the inhabitants of the shady side of a street, and totally exempt those of the other side.—*Dr. Moore.*

Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son."—Charles Dickens at home again! He re-appears, says the *Spectator*, in a green-coloured fasciculus, the first of twenty to be issued monthly; he introduces us at once to the world of London—with its business, its oddities, its monotonics, and its vital interests of humanity going on under all that bustle and mechanical routine. The manner is Dickens all over, to the very colon. The matter, especially at the beginning, is of the author's best. The important Mr. Dombey and his family come upon the scene, with a mixture of the ludicrous and the comical that promises well for the sequel. There are strange dependants with whimsical names—a Mrs. Chick, a Miss Tox, and the like. There is an old-fashioned nautical-instrument maker's shop, painted with the minute exactitude of a Mieris; and inside are an odd, benevolent old tradesman, and his boy nephew, the future hero. Much cannot, of course, be said from this twentieth part of the tale—nor needs be said, since the "part" will soon be in most people's hands. The following is the exordium:—

"Dombey sat in the corner of the darkened room in the great arm-chair by the bedside, and Son lay tucked up warm in a little basket bedstead, carefully disposed on a low settee immediately in front of the fire, and close to it; as if his constitution were analagous to that of a muffin, and it was essential to toast him brown while he was very new.

"Dombey was about eight-and-forty years of age. Son about eight-and-forty minutes. Dombey was rather bald, rather red, and though a handsome, well-made man, too stern and pompous in appearance to be prepossessing. Son was very bald, and very red, and though (of course) an undeniably fine infant, somewhat crushed and spotty in his general effect, as yet. On the brow of Dombey, Time and his brother Care had set some marks, as on a tree that was to come down in good time—remorseless twins they are for striding through their human forests, notching as they go—while the countenance of Son was crossed and re-crossed with a thousand little creases, which the same deceitful Time would take delight in smoothing out and wearing away with the flat part of his scythe, as a preparation of the surface for his deeper operations.

"Dombey, exulting in the long-looked-for event, jingled and jingled the heavy gold watch chain that depended from below his trim blue coat, whereof the buttons sparkled phosphorescently in the feeble rays of the distant fire. Son, with his little fists curled up and clenched, seemed, in his feeble way, to be squaring at existence for having come upon him so unexpectedly.

"'The house will once again, Mrs. Dombey,' said Mr. Dombey, 'be not only in name, but in fact, Dombey and Son; Dom-bey and Son!'

"The words had such a softening influence that he appended a term of endearment to Mrs. Dombey's name (though not without some hesitation, as being a man but little used to that form of address), and said, 'Mrs. Dombey, my—my dear.'

"A transient flush of faint surprise overspread the sick lady's face as she raised her eyes towards him.

"'He will be christened, Paul, my—Mrs. Dombey—of course.'

"She feebly echoed 'Of course,' or rather expressed it by the motion of her lips, and closed her eyes again.

"'His father's name, Mrs. Dombey, and his grandfather's. I wish his grandfather were alive this day!' And again he said, 'Dom-bey and Son,' in exactly the same tone as before.

"Those three words conveyed the one idea of Mr. Dombey's life. * * *

"They had been married ten years, and until this present day, on which Mr. Dombey sat jingling and jingling his heavy gold watch-chain in the great arm-chair by the side of the bed, had had no issue.

"—To speak of; none worth mentioning. There had been a girl some six years before, and the child, who had stolen into the chamber unobserved, was now crouching timidly in a corner whence she could see her mother's face. But what was a girl to Dombey and Son? In the capital of the House's name and dignity, such a child was merely a piece of base coin that couldn't be invested—a bad boy—nothing more."

Toast and Water.—This article, simple as it is, is rarely well prepared. Cut an upper crust of bread as thick again as it is usual for toast; brown it carefully, but see that it be not burned, smoked or black; pour on it as much water as is required, and cover the jug till it is cold. A slice of thin cut orange or lemon peel infused with it improves it greatly; it should be made early in the day during the summer, and placed in the sun, when it may be drunk with impunity.—*Kitton's Practical Medicine.*

The whole of Cheapside is to be re-paved with stone instead of wood.

Donna Luisa's Dowry and her Mother's Management of it.—The Infanta has hitherto been regarded as the wealthiest heiress in the world, and her wealth was supposed to be no less an object with the Duke de Montpensier and his father than were the advantages expected to accrue to her husband on account of certain obstetric misfortunes of the Queen, her sister. It now turns out, however, that all her property has been made away with by her mother, Maria Christina, who, though only married on the 11th of October, 1834, has presented her husband, Munoz, with eight or ten children. When an inventory was taken, in 1840, of the goods and chattels left by Ferdinand, it was found that "the young Queen had but eleven chemises, of very ordinary linen, and but one complete dress," and that the Infanta's bedstead was made of deal, and worth no more than thirty-eight shillings sterling! The royal maidens had to eat off varnished tin. Every spoon and fork in the different palaces had been seized on by their sainted mother, sent to the mint, and converted into cash. So off-hand was this lady in disposing of the crown jewels, that, finding their cases inconvenienced their package, when she was going to Barcelona, "she put them all, pell-mell, into her sheets, bundled them up, and marched off with them," having laid hold of every vial left by the King, and sold every clock, cushion, carpet, and other article that would fetch a penny. The little coming to the share of the Infanta out of the wreck left by this devastation would go but a small way to support herself and intended husband in the splendour essential to their rank; and, as for the Duke, the poor young man is only allowed 3,000 francs a month, or £1,800 a year. Perhaps Louis Philippe would now like to back out of the marriage.

## BIRTHS.

Sept. 17, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Evan Jones, Dissenting minister, Tredegar, of a son.

Oct. 2, at 1, Cobourg-place, Kennington, Mrs. James Mirams, of a daughter.

Oct. 2, at Belitha Villas, Barnsbury-park, Islington, Mrs. J. C. Bodwell, of a daughter.

Oct. 3, at College-place, Camden-town, the wife of Mr. Robert Redpath, minister, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

September 30, by license, at the Independent chapel, Maldon, by Mr. Craig, of Bocking, Mr. John Hasler, of London, to Maria Comley, daughter of the late Samuel Crisp, Esq., of Frostenden Vale, Suffolk.

Sept. 29, at Castle-square chapel, by Mr. W. Holmes, minister, Mr. G. Miller, of Walsoken, to Miss Rebecca Toombs, of Wisbech St. Mary's.

Sept. 29, at the Independent chapel, Kingswood, near Wotton-under-Edge, by Mr. B. O. Bendall, minister of the place, Mr. W. Pearce, of Chipping Sudbury, to Charlotte Augusta, youngest daughter of William Perrin, Esq., Kingswood.

Sept. 29, at Brook-street chapel, Warwick, by Mr. J. W. Percey, minister, Richard Berry, to Elizabeth Barnacle, both of Leamington.

Sept. 29, at Banbury, by Mr. Thomas Mardon, minister, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Shoveller, to Mr. James Robertson, of Manchester.

Oct. 1, at the Independent chapel, Weedon, by Mr. J. Evans, minister, Mr. J. J. Pochin, excise-officer, to Miss M. E. Jeyes, of Floore.

## DEATHS.

Sept. 27, aged 19, Arthur, the youngest son of Stephen Olding, Esq., Dalston.

Sept. 27, at Halstead, Essex, aged 6 years and 8 months, Sophia Cassandra, the beloved daughter of Mr. B. Johnson, minister.

Sept. 28, at Willsbridge, Somerset, in the 19th year of her age, Julia Ann Woods, the beloved daughter of Mr. J. Woods, Independent minister, of Oldland-common, Gloucestershire.

Sept. 28, at Haptree-court, his seat in Somersetshire, Lord Waldegrave. He was born in February 1816, and was married in 1840 to the daughter of Mr. Braham, the singer. There being no issue by this marriage, the title devolves upon the Honourable William Waldegrave, uncle to the deceased nobleman.

Sept. 29, Mr. T. W. Barker, eldest son of Mr. T. R. Barker, of Spring-hill College, Birmingham.

Sept. 30, at Peckham, aged 63, Mrs. Hind, relict of the late Mr. William Hind, of Wood-street, Cheapside, and Victoria-villas, Dalston.

Sept. 30, at Mount Pleasant, Darlington, Mr. John Marshall, in the 25th year of his age.

Oct. 1, Lord Mount Sandford, an Irish peer. By his death, the title becomes extinct. The estates revert to his niece, Mrs. Pakenham, wife of Archdeacon Pakenham, and her sister, Mrs. Wills.

Oct. 2, at Blackheath, after three months' illness, Mr. Charles Creag, head clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., with whom he had just completed a faithful service of fifty years.

Oct. 3, at Wolseley-hall, in his 78th year, Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart. He was the head of one of our oldest Saxon families, and during his long career had ever been the champion of the people and staunch advocate of civil and religious liberty and progress. His political connexion with Birmingham, and his consequent prosecution by the Government of that day, are still familiar. As a landlord, he was much beloved and respected. His title and estates devolve on his only son, the present Sir Charles Wolseley, who married the daughter and co-heiress of the late Nicholas Selby, Esq., of Acton-house and Biddlestone.

# TRADE AND COMMERCE.

*Friday, October 2.*

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Williams, John Scott Hunter, Corse, Gloucestershire, surgeon, Oct. 2.

BANKRUPTS.

Bloor, John, Tutbury, Staffordshire, common brewer, Oct. 10, Nov. 4: solicitors, Mr. Mozeley, Derby; and Mr. W. H. Reece, Birmingham.

Brain, Frederick, Thomas-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, ivory cutter, Oct. 13, Nov. 12: solicitor, Mr. Southee, Elyplace, Holborn.

Bramall, John, Ashton-under-Lyne, grocer, Oct. 13, Nov. 4: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. W. K. Taylor, Fountain-street, Manchester.

Coulter, William, Birkenhead, grocer, Oct. 13, Nov. 10: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. C. Pemberton, Liverpool.

Foot, Peter, Bermondsey, licensed victualler, Oct. 9, Nov. 13: solicitor, Mr. G. K. Pollock, Essex-street, Strand.

Gillender, John, Sunderland, ironmonger, Oct. 9, Nov. 18: solicitors, Messrs. Clowes and Co., Temple, London; Messrs. Price and Co., Wolverhampton; and Mr. John Kidson, Sunderland.

Howard, John, Treffdreith, Anglesey, and Lee, William, Brampton, Hampshire, brick-makers, Oct. 13, Nov. 17: solicitors, Mr. Philpot, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury; and Mr. Faulkner, Chester.

Howe, John Aplin, Bristol, umbrella manufacturer, Oct. 19, Nov. 19.

Jungmichel, Charles, Austin-friars, merchant, Oct. 14, Nov. 12: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

Osborne, Michael Wilson, Coventry, grocer, Oct. 13, Nov. 14: solicitor, Mr. Wright, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London.

Pownall, John, Manchester, innkeeper, Oct. 15, Nov. 5: solicitors, Messrs. W. and H. B. Sharpe, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, London; and Messrs. Rowley and Taylor, Manchester.

Unwin, Stephen, sen., Unwin, Fisher, and Unwin, Stephen, jun., Cogeshall, Essex, woolstaplers, Oct. 14, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Bigg and Co., Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Armour, William, Glasgow, mason, Oct. 6 and 28.

Cameron, Margaret Gordon, Edinburgh, mercer, Oct. 9 and 30.

Malcolm, John, and M'Donald, Alexander, Dundee, merchants, Oct. 7 and 28.

DIVIDENDS.

William Guy Taylor, Liverpool, hosier, first div. of 2s. 5d.; at 12, Cook's-court, Liverpool, Oct. 14, or any subsequent Wednesday—William Menzies, Gloucester, draper, second div. of 1s. 3d.; at 19, Augustine-place, Bristol, Oct. 7, or any subsequent Wednesday—Roger Poklington, Winthorpe, Leicestershire, and William Dickison, Newark-upon-Trent, bankers, eighth and final div. of ¼d.; at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday — Edward Hill, Stourport, hosier, first dividend of 11s.; payable at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

*Tuesday, Oct. 7th.*

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Brook-street chapel, Tottenham.

The Primitive Methodist chapel, Wangford, Suffolk.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Benns, Charles, Winchester, miller.

BANKRUPTS.

Beamer, William, West Derby, joiner, Oct. 20, Nov. 13: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Thompson, Liverpool.

Beney, Edward, late of Southborough, Kent, licensed victualler, Oct. 15, Nov. 19: solicitor, Mr. Campbell, Gray's-inn-square.

Burton, John, Liverpool, auctioneer, Oct. 20, Nov. 20; solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's-inn, London; and Mr. Bradley, Liverpool.

Grossmith, William George, Romsey Extra, Hampshire, brewer, Oct. 12, Nov. 16: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson and Co., Coleman-street; and Mr. Randall, Southampton.

Maw, William, Birkenhead, builder, Oct. 13, Nov. 20: solicitors Mr. Woodroffe, Lincoln's-inn, London; and Mr. Reade, Birkenhead.

Mullett, William, West Peckham, paper manufacturer, Oct. 12, Nov. 16: solicitors, Messrs. Cox and Co., Size-lane, London.

Page, Samuel, Nottingham, currier, Oct. 16, Nov. 13: solicitor, Mr. J. Bowley, Nottingham.

Parratt, Henry, Bristol, coach builder, Oct. 19, Nov. 17: solicitor, Mr. Brown, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Gray, David, Edinburgh, solicitor, Oct. 12, Nov. 2.

Finlay, William, Walkerton, Fife, bleacher, Oct. 13, Nov. 3.

DIVIDENDS.

Richard Barnes Preston, Leigh, Gloucestershire, coal dealer, first div. of 9s. 4d., 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol; Oct. 14, or any subsequent Wednesday—John Crabtree and William Burnley, Tustead, Lancashire, woollen manufacturers, final div. of 5¼d., 72, George-street, Manchester; Oct. 20, and every following Tuesday.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

| | *Wed.* | *Thur.* | *Fri.* | *Sat.* | *Mon.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per cent. Consols .. | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | 96⅜ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Ditto for Account.... | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95⅜ | 95¼ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| 3 per cents Reduced.. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New 3½ per cent..... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Long Annuities..... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bank Stock..... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| India Stock..... | 260 | 259 | 258 | 260 | — | 258½ |
| Exchequer Bills..... | 16pm | 14pm | 15pm | 16pm | 16pm | 18pm |
| India Bonds ..... | — | — | — | — | — | 28 |

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belgian ..... | 97⅜ | Mexican ..... | 25 |
| Brazilian ..... | 88¼ | Peruvian ..... | 37 |
| Buenos Ayres ..... | 43 | Portuguese 5 per cents.. | 85½ |
| Columbian ..... | 18¼ | Ditto converted ..... | — |
| Danish ..... | 88½ | Russian ..... | 110⅜ |
| Dutch 2½ per cents ..... | 59½ | Spanish Active ..... | 26¼ |
| Ditto 4 per cents ..... | 92 | Ditto Passive ..... | 6 |
| French 3 per cents..... | 84¼ | Ditto Deferred ..... | 17 |

## RAILWAY SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham & Gloucester | 129 | London & Croydon Trunk | 22 |
| Blackwall | 8 | London and Greenwich | 9⅛ |
| Bristol and Exeter | 84½ | Manchester and Leeds | — |
| Eastern Counties | 21¼ | Midland Counties | 135¾ |
| Edinburgh and Glasgow | 72 | Ditto New Shares | 37½ |
| Grand Junction | — | Manchester and Birming. | 75 |
| Great North of England | — | Midland and Derby | 110½ |
| Great Western | 138 | Norfolk | 130 |
| Ditto Half | 80 | North British | 38½ |
| Ditto Fifths | — | South Eastern and Dover | 39 |
| London & North-Western | 198 | South Western | 71½ |
| Ditto Quarter Shares | 23 | Trent Valley | — |
| London and Brighton | 59½ | York and North Midland | 97 |

## MARKETS.

### MARK LANE, Monday, Oct. 5.

The arrivals of both English and foreign Wheat during the past week have been moderate, and a large trade has been done in all descriptions at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per qr. This morning considerably higher prices were asked, owing to the brisk accounts from the country; but the market eventually settled down, and we note prices 3s. higher for English, and 3s. to 4s. for foreign. Malting Barley is again rather dearer. Maple and grey Peas bring 1s., and white 1s. to 2s. advance, and good qualities are scarce. Although liberally supplied with Oats, the trade is 1s. dearer, but not quite so brisk as on Friday. In Maize we have heard of no transaction, and there is very little near at hand.

| | s. | s. | | s. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, Red | 55 | 62 | Malt, Ordinary | 55 | 56 |
| New | 60 | 65 | Pale | 63 | 67 |
| White | 60 | 68 | Rye | 42 | 43 |
| New | 65 | 72 | Peas, Hog | 40 | 42 |
| Flour, per sack (Town) | 51 | 56 | Maple | 41 | 44 |
| Barley | 30 | 32 | Boilers | 54 | 60 |
| Malting | 37 | 40 | Beans, Ticks | 40 | 44 |
| | s. | s. | DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN. | | |
| Beans, Pigeon | 44 | 48 | Wheat | 8s. | 0d. |
| Harrow | 41 | 42 | Barley | 2 | 0 |
| Oats, Feed | 25 | 30 | Oats | 1 | 6 |
| Fine | 26 | 30 | Rye | 2 | 0 |
| Poland | 24 | 28 | Beans | 2 | 0 |
| Potato | 31 | 33 | Peas | 2 | 0 |

| WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 2. | | | AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 53s. | 1d. | Wheat | 49s. | 6d. |
| Barley | 36 | 10 | Barley | 32 | 4 |
| Oats | 23 | 7 | Oats | 28 | 4 |
| Rye | 35 | 7 | Rye | 32 | 8 |
| Beans | 42 | 7 | Beans | 40 | 10 |
| Peas | 45 | 6 | Peas | 39 | 5 |

### BUTCHER'S MEAT, Smithfield, Monday Sept. 5.

The supply of home-fed beasts was again moderately extensive, and of fair average quality. On the whole, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and last week's quotations were barely supported. With sheep we were, comparatively speaking, very moderately supplied; hence, the mutton trade was active at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the currencies obtained on Monday last. Lamb being now out of season, we have discontinued to quote it. In calves and pigs a steady business was doing, at extreme prices.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | 2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d. | Veal | 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. |
| Mutton | 3 10 .. 5 10 | Pork | 3 8 .. 4 10 |
| | Lamb....4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. | | |

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

| | Beasts. | Sheep. | Calves. | Pigs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 1,236 | 5,900 | 282 | 510 |
| Monday | 4,217 | 25,630 | 132 | 500 |

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Oct. 5.
Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior Beef | 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. | | Inf. Mutton | 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. | |
| Middling do | 3 0 .. 3 2 | | Mid. ditto | 4 0 .. 4 4 | |
| Prime large | 3 2 .. 3 4 | | Prime ditto | 4 6 .. 4 8 | |
| Prime small | 3 4 .. 3 6 | | Veal | 3 8 .. 4 10 | |
| Large Pork | 3 6 .. 4 6 | | Small Pork | 4 8 . 4 10 | |
| | Lamb....4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. | | | | |

SEEDS, London, Monday.—Nothing of interest occurred in the seed market. Prices of crushing seeds and cakes had an upward tendency, but the operations were not important. In seedsmen's articles the transactions were even more circumscribed, and quotations remained much the same as on this day se'nnight.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.—Since our last report there has been an active demand for Butter, and business to a considerable extent done in nearly all kinds of Irish, on board and landed, at an advance of from 1s. to 3s. per cwt., acerding to kind and quality; and the appearance, at the close of the market, indicated further improvement. Prices ruled, for Carlow 94s. to 101s., Carrick 96s. to 99s., Waterford 91s. to 96s., Cork 94s. to 96s., Limerick 91s. to 94s., 8ligo 89s. to 91s. on board, and at corresponding rates landed. Foreign was also purchased freely at 6s. per cwt. advance; price of best quality 110s. to 112s. per cwt. In English butter, prices have improved. Of Bacon, the dealings in singed sides, landed, were for the most part of a retail kind, and prices nominally as last quoted. Bale and Tierce Middles and Hams without alteration. Lard sold rather better, and at steady prices. In London the demand for cheese has somewhat abated, which is generally the case after the fairs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 8d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, Oct. 5.—After a considerable business done in hops, there is now a slackness. Buyers are shy, and the planters are willing to take 2s. less than last week's rates. Opinions generally tend to £220,000 duty. Worcester and Farnham, last year, together paid £14,531, and those two districts are estimated this year to pay £50,000.

WOOL, London, Thursday.—The imports of wool into London last week were large, amounting to 6,856 bales, of which 1,187 were from Bombay, 943 from South Australia, 760 from Spain, 919 from Port Philip, 195 from Van Diemen's Land, 642 from Algoa Bay, 827 from the Cape of Good Hope, 182 from Germany, and the rest from Portugal, New York, Jamaica, and Italy.——Foreign, Leeds, Oct. 2.—We have no new feature to report in the foreign wool trade this week, sales being generally limited, and prices stationary.——English Wool Market, Oct. 2.—Sales during the past week have been flat and only to a limited extent. Prices are stationary.

COTTON, Liverpool, October 2.—We close the week with our quotations the same as before. There have been slight fluctuations; for instance, on the arrival of the steamer on Wednesday, there was a momentary flatness, and sales were made in some instances at 1-16d. to 1-8d. decline. But a day or two of consideration, and a review of our position, has restored the market to the full confidence previously existing, and we close the week with the steadiness before intimated. 18,600 American, 1,300 Surats, and 1,800 Egyptians, have been taken on speculation, and 1,770 American, 230 Pernams, and 180 Paras, for export. Sales to-day, 5,000 bales. The sales for the week amounted to 51,790.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 5.—This market has been very active during the past week, and prices of every description of tallow have advanced 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. On the spot, new Y. C. is worth 46s. to 46s. 6d., and for forward delivery on or before the 31st of December, 45s. to 45s. 6d. The quotation of town tallow is below its value. There are letters in from St. Petersburg this morning. The price there was very firm, and the shipments off 70,000 casks, against 83,000 to the same date last year.

HIDES, Leadenhall.—Market hides, 61lb. to 72lb., 3d. per lb.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d.; to 3¼d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3¼d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3¼ to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 5d.; calf-skins, each, 4s. to 6s.; horn hides, 13s.; lambs, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.; shearings, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

HAY, Smithfield, Oct. 3.—At per load of 36 trusses.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old Meadow | 65s. to 80s. | New Clover Hay | 70s. to 100s. |
| New ditto | 50s. .. 80s. | Oat Straw | 28s. .. 30s. |
| Old Clover Hay | 90s. .. 110s. | Wheat Straw | 30s. .. 32s. |

### COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 2.

Stewart's, 18s. 9d.; Hetton's, 18s. 9d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 18s. 9d.; Lambton, 18s. 6d.; Adelaide, 18s. 3d.; West Hartlepool, 16s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 196.

### GROCERIES, London, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Tea.—The deliveries amount to 507,000lbs; the market continues in a dull state.

Coffee.—70 casks Jamaica, in auction, fetched former rates; fine fine ordinary 53s. to 59s., fine ordinary 43s. to 49s. 6d., good ordinary 38s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt. 2,000 bags Ceylon sold, in auction, at lower rates; good ordinary pale native fetched 38s. to 39s. per cwt.

Sugar.—The trade bought 650 hhds. and tierces, which went at full rates; 100 hhds. Barbadoes fetched 47s. to 54s. for low middling to fine yellow. The refined market was dull, standard lumps selling at 64s. and brown grocery at 63s. per cwt. 6,100 bags Mauritius were only sold in part, at rather easier rates; good to fine yellow fetched 45s. to 51s. 6d., and low to fine brown 37s. to 43s. 6d.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in youth, and ladies and gentlemen, by the occasional use of the Improved Elastic Chest Expander, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without any uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent, per post, by Mr. A. Binyon, sole manufacturer and proprietor, 40, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage-stamp.

THE VENTILATING BONNET and CAP PRESERVER, registered 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 65.—Wearers of Bonnets of all ages, this is a subject which addresses itself to you. Every lady must be anxious to avoid soiling with hair-oil, dust, or perspiration, either bonnet or cap. Bonnets so soiled will not dye without leaving a stain. Every lady should furnish herself and daughters with one of these useful articles. It is not made of oil-silk; every lady knows the evil of oil-silk. It weighs less than a quarter of an ounce; is worn loose as a cap; is made up of all colours, to correspond with the colour of the bonnet-lining, and is applicable to the gauze, silk, or straw bonnet; to the Autumn & Winter season, as well as Spring and Summer.—To be had of all Drapers, Milliners, &c., and of the sole Manufacturer, No. 2, Beresford-terrace, Walworth, London. Price One Shilling each, or thirteen postage-stamps. Retail Agents wanted for the country. Ladies not being able to procure the Ventilating Bonnet and Cap Preserver, will please address the Manufacturer as above.

GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE'S WAREHOUSES, SHOW-ROOMS, and MANUFACTORIES,
Opening to the Monument,
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CANDLE LAMPS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE respectfully invite their friends to favour them immediately with a call at their Lamp Show-rooms. They have just received a most splendid stock of Candle Lamps, the very first that have issued from the artist's hands. They comprise a costly variety, some with porcelain pedestals, adorned with delicate and elaborate painting, mounted on rich ormolu bases; others of tastefully cut glass, or papier mâché, gorgeously emblazoned. These, with a most varied stock of cheaper and less ornamented Lamps, are all of the latest designs, and at the lowest possible prices.

THE PATENT GEM SPIRIT LAMP.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE earnestly invite attention to this beautiful application of scientific principle in the production of a pure and dazzling light. By a simple arrangement of three distinct air currents in combination with a particular position of the cone and button, a change is produced in the flame, the burning spirit is converted into gas, and the flame increased in size and brilliancy. The combustion being thus made perfect, the emission of smell and smuts is rendered impossible, and every objection to a spirit lamp removed.

DEANE'S MEDIUM-SIZE GEM SPIRIT LAMP,

for Parlours, Libraries, &c.—This Lamp is intended for small apartments, in which the extreme brilliancy of the larger Gem Spirit Lamp was found to be inconvenient. The smaller burner of the Medium Lamp economizes the spirit, while it yields a light having all the required intensity.

Their carts are delivering the genuine Patent Camphine, at the reduced prices, in all parts of town daily.

Deane's Lamps lent on hire at exceedingly moderate charges.

Specimen Lamps are constantly burning in G. and J. Deane's Show-rooms, where every explanation is freely given. Lamp repairs are most expeditiously and cheaply effected.

GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE'S "B" CART
Delivers Lamps, Lamp-Glasses, Lamp-Cottons and Oil, Patent Camphine, Black Lead, Palmer's Metallic Wick Candles, Price's Belmont Candles, Mortars, &c., &c., by the Week, according to established London and suburban daily routes.

Their other Carts deliver goods *express*, within a few hours from receipt of order, in all parts of the Metropolis and its vicinity.

LIGHT. — CAMPHINE, CANDLES. — Patent CAMPHINE, in sealed half-gallon cans, 4s. 9d. per gallon; Palmer's Patent Candles, 7½d. per lb., at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's), 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street, whose assortment of Camphine, Argand, and Solar Lamps, and Palmer's Magnum and other Candlesticks, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherché patterns, is the largest in existence. All the seasonable novelties are now ready, and selling from 20 to 30 per cent. under any house with whom quality and style are considerations. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—The high estimate formed by the public during the twelve years WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) chemically purified material has been before it (made into every useful and ornamental article usually made in silver, possessing, as it does, the characteristic purity and durability of silver), has called into existence the deleterious compounds of "Albata Plate," "Berlin Silver," and other so-called substitutes; they are at best but bad imitations of the genuine articles manufactured and sold only by him.

| | Fiddle Pattern. | Threaded Pattern. | King's Pattern. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Table Spoons and Forks, full size per dozen | 12s. | 28s. | 30s. |
| Dessert ditto and ditto, ditto | 10s. | 21s. | 25s. |
| Tea ditto and ditto, ditto | 5s. | 11s. | 12s. |
| Gravy ditto | 3s. | 6s. | 7s. |

NICKEL-ELECTRO-PLATED.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced and made only by WILLIAM S. BURTON (late RIPPON and BURTON'S), when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is, beyond all comparison, the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally. In the lengthened and increasing popularity of the material itself, and the high character of the method of plating, the public have a guarantee that the articles sold by W. S. Burton (and by him only) are, as it regards wear, immeasurably superior to what can be supplied at any other house, while by no possible test can they be distinguished from real silver.

| | Fiddle. | Thread. | King's |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teaspoons, per dozen | 18s. | 32s. | 38s. |
| Dessert Forks „ | 30s. | 46s. | 58s. |
| Dessert Spoons „ | 30s. | 52s. | 62s. |
| Table Forks „ | 40s. | 68s. | 75s. |
| Table Spoons „ | 40s. | 72s. | 80s. |

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street).—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

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The First Subscription will be due in October next, and will be received at the following places, from 8 till 10 o'clock in the evening, precisely:—

On the First Tuesday in every month, at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road.

On the Second Tuesday, at the Southwark Literary Institution, Borough-road.

On the Third Tuesday, at Exeter-hall.

On the Fourth Tuesday, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, Gresham-street.

Prospectuses may be had at the Offices of the Company, 1, Victoria-street, Holborn-bridge; at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road, East; at the Southwark Literary Institution, Borough-road; at Hart's Hotel, 159, Aldersgate-street; of the Manager; and at the Office of the "National" Building Societies' Record, 18, St. Mary Axe, City.

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J. R. LEIFCHILD, Secretary.

# THE DISSENTERS' AND GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 3 Vict., c. 20.

62, King William-street, London-bridge, London;
21, St. David-street, Edinburgh;
6, King-street, Queen-square, Bristol.

Capital, One Million.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq.
T. Challis, Esq., Alderman.
Jacob G. Cope, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.
Chas. Hindley, Esq., M.P.
S. Morton Peto, Esq.
Thomas Piper, Esq.
Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
Edward Smith, Esq.
Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
John Wilks, Esq.
Edward Wilson, Esq.

The MICHAELMAS Fire renewal Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the Head Offices of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country.

In the LIFE DEPARTMENT the Company continues to transact all business relating to Life Assurances, Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

LOANS are also granted on equitable terms to Life Assurers on life interests, or satisfactory personal securities.

To all Agents, Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors, liberal allowance will be made.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

# BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV. Vict. cap. IX.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Complete Security afforded to the Assured by means of an ample subscribed capital, and the large fund accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 6,000 Policies.

Half the amount only of the annual premium required during the first five years, the remaining half premiums being paid out of the profits, which, after five years, will be annually divided among the Assured.

PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

The lowest rates consistent with security to the Assured.

An increasing scale of premiums peculiarly adapted to cases where assurances are effected for the purpose of securing Loans or Debts.

Half-credit rates of Premium, whereby credit is given for half the amount of premium for seven years, to be then paid off, or remain a charge upon the Policy, at the option of the holder.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TABLES.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the Whole Term of Life.

| MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH. Age. | Half Premium first five years. | Whole Premium after five years. | PROPRIETARY BRANCH. Age. | Half Premium first seven years. | Whole Premium after seven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 20 | 1 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 20 | 0 18 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 25 | 1 2 2 | 2 4 4 | 25 | 0 19 7 | 1 19 2 |
| 30 | 1 4 11 | 2 9 10 | 30 | 1 1 9 | 2 3 6 |
| 35 | 1 8 6 | 2 17 0 | 35 | 1 4 11 | 2 9 10 |
| 40 | 1 13 3 | 3 6 6 | 40 | 1 9 2 | 2 18 4 |
| 45 | 1 19 6 | 3 19 0 | 45 | 1 14 10 | 3 9 8 |
| 50 | 2 7 9 | 4 15 6 | 50 | 2 2 6 | 4 5 0 |
| 55 | 2 18 10 | 5 17 8 | 55 | 2 12 9 | 5 5 6 |

PETER MORRISON.

# MERCHANT'S and TRADESMAN'S MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE, 5, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.

Security Fund, £100,000, in Shares of £5 each.

Assurances on Lives, Annuities, and Endowments, are granted on terms lower than in most other established Offices. Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Office.

THOMAS MUSGRAVE, Secretary.

SOCIETY FOR ASSISTING TO APPRENTICE THE CHILDREN OF DISSENTING MINISTERS OF EVANGELICAL SENTIMENTS.

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS, MEMBERS, and SUBSCRIBERS of this SOCIETY, held at CHESHUNT COLLEGE ROOMS, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, 1846, Three Candidates from the subjoined list were elected to the benefit of the Institution.

C. J. METCALFE, Jun., Chairman.

N. B.—The votes of the unsuccessful Candidates are carried to their account at the next election.

*** Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer and Secretaries, at the Cheshunt College-rooms, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus. Also at the Banks of Messrs. Hankey and Co., Fenchurch-street, London; Messrs. Foster, Cambridge, Ely, Royston, and St. Ives (Hunts); Messrs. Basset and Grant, Leighton Buzzard and Newport Pagnel; and Messrs. Percival, Northampton,

1. Elizabeth D. Whitta.... 631
2. John V. Cunningham.... 414
3. John Breeze..... 390
4. James Wilkins ..... 336
5. Sarah Ann Jones ..... 170
6. Cephas Matthews ..... 156
7. Hannah Rees ..... 27
8. David Jones..... 19
9. George Willmore ..... 11
10. Daniel Powell..... 3

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE on the ISLAND of RAROTONGA.—By an awful visitation of Divine Providence, on the 15th of March last, this beautiful and interesting island has been universally devastated, and the labours of many years laid in ruins. Every chapel, every school-house, and every missionary dwelling (with a single exception) were destroyed. In a village consisting of 217 houses, only two remained standing, and this was a fearful example of the rest.

"To give you," writes one of the Missionaries, "a description of the scene presented by the morning light is impossible. Our house in ruins, furniture injured, clothes and provisions spoiled, most of our valuable books completely destroyed; and also our little stores of sugar and flour swimming in water. All this, however, we could have borne with comparative resignation; but when the natives ventured to tell us that Zion, our holy and beautiful house, was in ruins, we felt we had lost our all. This is our chief trial. The poor people weep at its sight, and on every remembrance of it exclaim, 'Alas! alas! Zion, our rest and our joy! What shall we do? Who shall comfort us?' The scene is most heart-rending. The poor people have at least two years of famine before them. This, in their present weakened state, we fear, will deeply affect their constitutions. Our only hope is in the Lord. May his mercy still comfort us, and his power still us; then we may yet rejoice in the light of his countenance. We also rely much on the sympathy, prayers, and assistance of the Directors and our friends at home. We know you will be deeply afflicted on our account, but we trust you will not despair, but still continue to us those expressions, which never fail to encourage us and our people.

"I fear the valuable subscription for arrow-root for last year is all spoiled; this year there will be none.

"The whole island is a complete wreck, a few headless cocoa-nut trees are the only conspicuous objects in the universal waste."

While the Directors bow with humble submission to a dispensation so directly from the hand of God, they feel constrained to employ their best influence with the friends of religion and benevolence, by presenting a special appeal on behalf of their faithful missionaries and the afflicted people. The following subscriptions have already been received, and it is hoped, that as the object is one most strongly commending itself to the benevolence and humanity of the Christian public, a sufficient sum may be raised to send out, with all possible despatch, supplies of food and clothing, together with materials in aid of restoring their fallen houses and chapels, that may greatly alleviate their urgent distress.

Contributions of cheap cotton goods, and also of tools, &c., such as saws, axes, hammers, hinges, nails, and screws, will be no less acceptable than money.

ARTHUR TIDMAN,
JOSEPH JOHN FREEMAN, } Secretaries.

Mission-house, Blomfield-street, Finsbury,
London, October 6, 1846.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. A. Tidman and Friends, Barbican Chapel | 83 | 4 | 0 |
| Rev. Thos. Binney and Friends, Weighhouse | 77 | 10 | 6 |
| Rev. Dr. Halley and friends, Mosley-street, Manchester | 54 | 10 | 0 |
| R. C. L. Bevan, Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Burnet and Friends, Camberwell | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. T. Aveling and Friends, Kingsland Chapel | 44 | 6 | 6 |
| Rev. R. Fletcher and Friends, Grosvenor-street, Manchester | 43 | 16 | 10 |
| Rev. J. L. Poore and Friends, Hope Chapel, Salford | 40 | 7 | 10 |
| Rev. T. Lewis & Friends, Union Chapel, Islington | 37 | 0 | 2 |
| Rev. J. Hunt and Rev. G. B. Bubier and Friends, Union Chapel, Brixton | 28 | 5 | 6 |
| Rev. J. Griffin and Friends, Rusholme-road, Manchester | 27 | 1 | 6 |
| Rev. J. Hyatt & Friends, Gloucester | 25 | 7 | 6 |
| George Hitchcock, Esq. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. E. Mannering and Friends, Holywell Mount Chapel | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Rowland and Friends, Henley-on-Thames | 23 | 15 | 6 |
| Rev. J. Alexander and Friends, Norwich | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinity Chapel, Brixton:— | | | |
| A Friend.... £5 0 0 | | | |
| Ditto ..... 5 0 0 | | | |
| Mr. Corrie .. 10 0 0 | | | |
| Other sums.. 2 15 0 | | | |
| | 22 | 15 | 0 |
| Sundry Donations, by Rev. E. Prout | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| Rev. G. Wilkins and Friends, New Broad-street | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Slater and Friends, Teignmouth | 21 | 10 | 4 |
| Rev. R. Skinner and Friends, Huddersfield | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Glyde & Friends, Horton-lane, Bradford | 20 | 15 | 5 |
| Rev. J. Jefferson and Friends, Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington | 20 | 0 | 9 |
| William Alers Hankey, Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Flanders, Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Seth Smith, Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Broadley Wilson.. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Samuel Gurney, Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend, by Joseph Maitland, Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. P. Thomson and Friends, Chatham | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. D. Thomas and Friends, Stockwell | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. G. B. Kidd and Friends, Macclesfield | 18 | 2 | 6 |
| Rev. G. Smith and Friends, Trinity Chapel, Poplar | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Dr. Archer and Friends, Oxendon-street Chapel | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. H. Townley and Friends, Bishopsgate Chapel | 16 | 1 | 6 |
| Rev. H. Quick & Friends, Independent Chapel, North-street, Taunton | 15 | 4 | 6 |
| Rev. R. Philip and Friends, Maberly Chapel | 14 | 10 | 8 |
| Rev. F. Neller and Friends, Odiham.... | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Viney and Friends, Bethnal-green | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. G. B. Kidd and Friends, Scarborough | 11 | 17 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Chapman and Friends, Greenwich-road | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Pulling and Friends, Deptford | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| Rev. S. A. Davies and Friends, Enfield | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir Culling E. Smith, Bart. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Joseph East, Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Alderman Hunter. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Alderman Challis | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| T. M. Coombs, Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Joshua Wilson, Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. John Snow | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Eccles Shorrock, Esq., Darwen | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. J. W. Richardson and Friends, Tottenham-court Chapel | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| S. M. Peto, Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Stoughton and Friends, Kensington. | 10 | 6 | 0 |
| Rev. Thos. Mann and Friends, Trowbridge | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Misses Hall | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| R. M. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| J. J. Gurney, Esq., Norwich | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. B. S. Hollis and Friends, Islington Chapel | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| F. W. Cobb, Esq., Margate | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. T. Wildbore and Friends, Falmouth | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. T. Stratten and Friends, Hull | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Rev. John Watson and Friends, Elder-street, Edinburgh | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| Rev. W. Brewis and Friends, Penrith | 7 | 13 | 0 |
| Rev. R. Saunders and Friends, Latimer Chapel | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Wallis and Friends, Sudbury | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. E. Davies and Friends, Richmond | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Rev. J. S. Hine and Friends, New-street, Guernsey | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Tiler and Friends, Whitchurch, Salop | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| The Congregation at London-street, Reading | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Haydon and Friends, High Wycombe | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Bounsall and Friends, Ottery Saint Mary | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| W. B. Gurney, Esq. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Dr. Conquest | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Eusebius Smith, Esq. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| J. R. Mills, Esq. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| J. Barfield, Esq., Thatcham | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Thos. Thompson, Esq. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| William Strutheis, Esq. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Heathfield, Jersey | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Prayer Meeting at East Parade Chapel, Leeds | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend, by Miss H. Houghton, Huddersfield | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. W. Sedman, Leeds | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Gibson, Rotherham | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Jabez Legg and Friends, Upton | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| R. A. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Frederick Smith, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Gurney, Upton | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Katherine Bell, Tottenham | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| H. Birkbeck, Esq., Norwich | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| John Labouchere, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| J. B. Turner, Esq., Leyton | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Harris | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Marquis of Cholmondeley | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Stephen Prust, Esq., Bristol | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| W. D. Wills, Esq., do. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Anthony Brown, Esq., Chamberlain | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend, per Rev. J. Pattison, Wem | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Claypon, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Arthington, Leeds | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Friends at Staindrop & Gainford, per Rev. J. Ward | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Dr. Paterson, Edinburgh | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Cook, Esq., and Friends, Gainsboro'. | 4 | 16 | 6 |
| Rev. E. Miller and Friends, Chiswick | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Anderson and Friends, Wollaston | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Ross & Friends, Woodbridge | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Tyler and Friends, Mile End New Town | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. T. Davies and Friends, Maidenhead | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. T. Jones and Friends, Minsterley and Pontesbury | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Rev. J. O'Neill and Friends, Lynsouth | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| Rev. H. Welsford and Friends, Tewkesbury | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| C. Wille, Esq., Lewes | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Stribling and Friends, Enfield | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend, at Brompton | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Yarbotton and Friends, Totnes | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Rev. J. J. Waite and Friends, Ilminster | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Mrs. M. Hill and Friends, East Cowes | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| Rev. W. Temple and Friends, Essenden | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| Rev. J. Mirams and Friends, Esher-street, Kennington | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Rev. A. R. Philps and Friends, Blakeney | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| G. Hadfield, Esq., Manchester | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Edward Swaine, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Rice Hopkins, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Friends at St. Alban's, per Rev. J. Harris | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Friends at Chalford, per Rev. J. Hyatt | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Mr. F. Allport | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Sophia C. Jones, Welchpool | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| D. Derry, Esq., Plymouth | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Collected by Miss Nichols, Darwen | 2 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Dorvilles, Hammersmith | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Wille, Jun., Esq., Lewes | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. P. H. Douglas, Landovery | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Turner, Leyton.. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| S. A., Berkshire | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Friends at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Maidenhead | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. R. Gamman | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. R. Tozer, Witney. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| T. E. Parson, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| E. Gouldsmith, Esq., per Rev. H. Townley | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. M. Roberts, per Rev. Dr. Jenkyn | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. R. Jones and Friends, Kilsby | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Young Ladies at Miss Prentice's, Lanark | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Culyer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| F. S. Gervis, Esq., Tiverton | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend at Enfield | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| H. B. X. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Rev. W. B. Woodman, Newport, near Dursley | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend at Sittingbourne | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss G. Cullen, Edinburgh | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Swan, ditto. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Swan, ditto | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| P. M'Ewen, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. R. Astell | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Joseph Wontner, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| A Friend, per Rev. J. Andrews, Woburn | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Vautin. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Vezey. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Thank-offering, by T. M. G. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Fidel, Farringdon | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| S. Derry, Esq., Plymouth | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Per the *Record* | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. N. Stone | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Jones, Esq., Luton.. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| T. F. Cobb, Esq., Margate | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| R. E., a Mite | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Malden and Friends, Chichester | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Ladies' School, Highfield, Huddersfield | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Mr. W. Holmes | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Mather. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Anonymous | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Other Sums | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| | £1,704 | 3 | 8 |

APSLEY PELLATT and Co. (late Pellatt and Green) respectfully inform the public that, at their manufactory, Holland-street, Blackfriars, they retail GLASS, China, and Earthenware, Chandeliers, Lustres, and every variety of English and Foreign Ornamental Vases, Tazzas, &c. Their showrooms are equal to any in London, and their stock of the most superior and approved description. Foreign orders and outfits executed with despatch. N.B. No establishment in the City. Western Branch, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

COUNTRY DRAPERS and TAILORS can be be suited with every article they require for the Autumn Trade at BARTRUM, HARVEY, and CO.'S Woollen, Manchester, and Trimming Warehouses, 73, 74, and 75, Holborn-bridge, bottom of Holborn-hill.

NO. 8, LUDGATE-HILL.—The unexampled cheapness of every description of TEAS induce the Proprietors to urge on the public the use of the finest, in preference to ordinary sorts. The principal cost of tea is the excessive duty which is levied on all kinds without distinction of quality, thus making the inferior, out of all comparison, the dearest. To meet universal consumption, the choicest importations of late years are selling at this establishment, at unprecedentedly low prices.

CONSUMERS of BRANDY are confidently assured that "BRETT'S IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC" is a pure and wholesome spirit, possessing all the estimable properties of choice French Brandy, without its acidity; and that thei "LIQUER GINGER BRANDY" is a most agreeable stomachi cordial, peculiarly adapted to the present season. Either of thes salutary distillations may be had in reputed pint and quart bottles 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, or at 18s. by the imperial gallon. Where real Cognac is deemed indispensable, we guarantee the "Vineyard Proprietors' Best Brown Brandy," at 4s. 6d. the bottle, or 24s. the gallon; and the "Finest Old Pale Champagne Brandy," at 5s. the bottle, or 26s. the gallon. We invite comparison, and defy competition.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

Printed by JOHN HASLER, of No. 3, York-place, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex, at No. 4, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London; and published by EDWARD MIALL, of No. 1, Belgrave-place, Tufnell-park, Holloway, in the county of Middlesex, at the office, No. 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London.—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1846.